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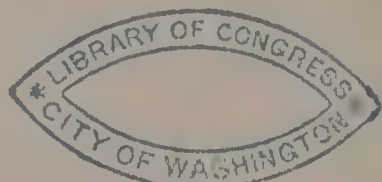


BLACK'S
Z
ECONOMICAL TOURIST
OF
SCOTLAND.

FIFTH EDITION.



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Fig. 5. The names of the various towns are arranged at each end of the line of figures, and the angle where the perpendicular and horizontal lines meet, gives the distance of the respective towns from each other.

THE
ECONOMICAL TOURIST
OF
SCOTLAND.



EDINBURGH.

BEFORE conducting the Tourist from Edinburgh, it may be useful to give a rapid enumeration of the objects which it contains principally deserving of his notice. The magnificent panoramic views commanded from the elevated points in and around the city, form perhaps its chief attraction ; but it likewise possesses various public edifices and institutions of interest

and importance, while the historical and literary associations connected with many of its localities, give it a claim to the consideration of intelligent strangers possessed by few cities in the kingdom.

The most accessible points for commanding an extensive view of the city and neighbouring country, are the *Calton Hill*, the *Castle Hill*, and the *Queen's Drive* round Arthur's Seat. From the Granton Road, at the foot of Inverleith Row, the architectural effect of the city is very strikingly displayed, and by ascending *Nelson's Monument* on the Calton Hill, the spectator enjoys an extensive prospect not only of the city, but of the Firth of Forth and the whole adjacent country. Walking round the Hill, the *Monuments* to *Professors Dugald Stewart* and *Playfair* are worthy of notice as models of architectural elegance, and the columns of the *National Monument* are fine specimens of Scottish masonry. The *Monument* to *David Hume*, the historian, shaped like a circular tower, may be seen in the churchyard across the street, from the top of the stair leading to the Hill. On the summit of the Hill stands the *Observatory*, and on its southern slope the *High School* occupies a site worthy of its architectural beauty. Opposite the High School, close upon the road-side, stands *Burns' Monument*, from the site of which the spectator overlooks Holyrood Palace and the smoky burgh of the Canongate.

In the CASTLE may be seen the *Scottish Regalia* (admission every day from a quarter past 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., by order obtainable at the Council-Chambers), and the ancient piece of ordnance called *Mons Meg*. At the head of the Castle Hill stands VICTORIA HALL, the meeting-place of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, with a noble spire 241 feet high.

In coming down the High Street from the Castle, the PARLIAMENT HOUSE, (the seat of Scottish Judicature) the COUNTY HALL, the ADVOCATES' LIBRARY, and the LIBRARY OF WRITERS TO HER MAJESTY'S SIGNET, being contiguous, may all be visited in a short time. ST. GILES' CHURCH (the ancient Cathedral) stands opposite the Libraries and Parliament House, and an equestrian statue of Charles II. graces the centre of the Square formed by these buildings.

At the eastern extremity of the same line of street stands HOLYROOD HOUSE, the palace of the Scottish kings. The apartments of Queen Mary, and the secret stair by which the murderers of Rizzio surprised their victim, are pointed out to strangers visiting the Palace. The eastern window of the Chapel-Royal is one of the few remaining specimens of Gothic architecture Scotland affords.

The UNIVERSITY (upon which, with the Courts of Law, the city essentially depends for its prosperity) is a spacious quadrangular building on the south side of the city. The columns in front are each formed of a single stone. The principal apartment of the Library, perhaps the

handsomest room in Edinburgh, contains the beautiful statue of Burns by Flaxman. It is open to strangers every day without an order; in summer from 10 to 1, and in winter from 9 to 4. The *Museum* contains a valuable collection of specimens in the various departments of Natural History. A little further south, on the opposite side of the street, stands the SURGEON'S HALL. The portico of this building is much admired for its classical beauty, and the Museum it contains is accessible to strangers.

The REGISTER HOUSE, in which are preserved the public records, stands at the end of the North Bridge. The SCOTT MONUMENT, a structure whose intrinsic beauty and prominent position, no less than the celebrity of the man in honour of whom it is erected, render it an object of great attraction, is situated in the pleasure-grounds opposite the foot of St. David's Street. The ROYAL INSTITUTION, for the encouragement of the Fine Arts, occupies a conspicuous position on the Earthen Mound, at the head of which stands the FREE CHURCH COLLEGE, from a design by Playfair. The ANTIQUARIAN MUSEUM, containing many articles of antiquity connected especially with Scotland, occupies a suite of rooms in the house No. 24 George Street, opposite the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank. Admission is granted on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., to persons having a member of the Society's order. The fine building a little to the eastward, on the same side, is the COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh possesses several richly endowed INSTITUTIONS for the education and maintenance of poor children. Among these, *Heriot's Hospital*, founded by George Heriot in the reign of Charles I., is conspicuous for its wealth. It supports 180 boys, and is open to the public every day, excepting Saturday, from 12 to 3, by a Governor's order. *Donaldson's Hospital*, probably the finest building in Scotland, certainly the finest of modern date, stands on a piece of ground to the westward of the city, and has accommodation for about 300 children. *George Watson's* is for the benefit of the sons of decayed merchants; *Gillespie's* maintains a limited number of indigent old men and women; and *John Watson's* supports about 120 children of both sexes. Besides these, there are numerous other Hospitals in and around the city.

For more minute information regarding the city and its neighbourhood, the reader is referred to *Black's Guide through Edinburgh*. Of the objects in the vicinity, the most worthy of attention is Roslin Chapel, with the neighbouring scenery of Hawthornden. Dalkeith House, a seat of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch; Hopetoun House, the mansion of the Earl of Hopetoun; Newbattle Abbey, belonging to the Marquess of Lothian; and Dalhousie Castle, the residence of the Earl of that name, are the noblemen's seats most frequently visited by strangers.

LEITH,

the seaport town of Edinburgh, presents little to attract the attention of the tourist. Its foreign trade is considerable, and there are several large manufactories of glass in its immediate neighbourhood. Its magistracy is independent of Edinburgh, and it unites with Newhaven, Portobello, Musselburgh, and Fisherrow, in electing a Member of Parliament.

PORTOBELLO

is much resorted to in summer for bathing, for which its extensive and gently declining sands are admirably adapted. It is 3 miles from Edinburgh, and can be reached by the Railway, at any time of the day, in five minutes.

ROSLIN,

the scenery of which has obtained the praise and admiration of all strangers, is situated about seven miles south of Edinburgh. In the summer months a coach leaves No. 195, High Street, at 11 o'clock, returning from Roslin in the afternoon, so as to afford visitors a sufficient time to inspect the Chapel and explore the beauties of the valley. Roslin Chapel, founded by William, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, in 1446, is remarkable for the diversity of style by which its architectural details are distinguished, blending the solidity of the Norman with the minute decorations of the latest example of the Tudor age. "This building," says Mr. Britton, "may be pronounced unique." Among the pictorial mouldings which form so interesting a feature in its ornamental details, the most worthy of notice are The Crucifixion, The Heavenly Host, The Works of Charity and Mercy, The Vices, The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, and St. Christopher bearing the Infant Saviour. A narrow path to the back of the Chapel conducts to the ruins of Roslin Castle, long the baronial residence of the Earls of Orkney and Caithness, the windows of which overlook the romantic valley of the Esk. Descending from the Castle to the bottom of the glen, we reach "The Linn," where, when the Esk is swollen, the water roars and boils among the rocks that oppose its impetuous progress. The bold ravine traversed by the North Esk is deep and singularly romantic; the rocks on each side are steep, perpendicular, and sometimes overhanging, and almost everywhere profusely adorned with copsewood and trees. A narrow footpath skirts the water's edge from Roslin to Hawthornden, which latter place, however, is open to strangers only on Wednesdays.

I. BORDER TOUR.

ST. MARY'S LOCH—SELKIRK—ABBOTSFORD—MELROSE—KELSO—
COLDSTREAM—BERWICK.

TOURISTS who wish to survey the beauties of the Border, may proceed to Peebles, and then move along the course of the Tweed by Innerleithen to Selkirk, &c.; or they may proceed to the upper extremity of the Vale of Yarrow. Tourists coming from Carlisle to Edinburgh by the Caledonian Railway, may make this tour on their way, by stopping at Beattock Station, and proceeding from thence to St. Mary's Loch, and eastwards.

At the head of the vale, and 14 to 18 miles distant from Selkirk, is St. Mary's Loch, a beautiful sheet of water, 4 miles long, and from one to half a mile broad. A smaller lake, called the Loch o' the Lowes, is united to its western extremity by a small stream, and the river Yarrow descends from the eastern end. At the eastern extremity of the lake, are the ruins of Dryhope Castle, once the residence of Mary Scott, "the Flower of Yarrow." The neighbouring tower of Blackhouse belonged to the Douglas family, and is said to have been the scene of the incident detailed in the ballad of "The Douglas Tragedy." The Ettrick Shepherd lived for some time on the farm of Blackhouse; and Mountbenger, which he occupied for some years, and Altrive, where he breathed his last, are both in the neighbourhood. On the north side of the loch stands the ancient burying-ground of St. Mary's Kirk, a scene singularly wild and lonely. The upper extremity of the Vale of Yarrow opens into the lonely vale of Moffat Water. Those who may feel inclined to penetrate farther into these recesses, will find the Grey Mare's Tail, a lofty and precipitous cascade, and the wild scenery of Loch Skene, objects well worthy of notice. St. Mary's Loch abounds in fish of various sorts, and is much resorted to in summer by anglers.

A little to the west of Yarrow Kirk, a place called Deuchar Swire, was, early in the 17th century, the scene of an unfortunate duel between John Scott of Tushielaw, and his brother-in-law Walter Scott, third son of Robert Scott of Thirlstain, in which the latter was slain. To this incident may be traced the various poems of which Yarrow has been the subject. Farther down the stream is the little village of Yarrow Ford, near which formerly stood the strong and venerable Castle of Hangingshaw, once a possession of a famous outlaw named Murray (the ancestor of the Murrays of Philiphaugh), and of his descendants till a late generation. At a short distance from Yarrow Ford stands the handsome modern mansion-house of Broadmeadows (Boyd, Esq.), and about a mile below, are the

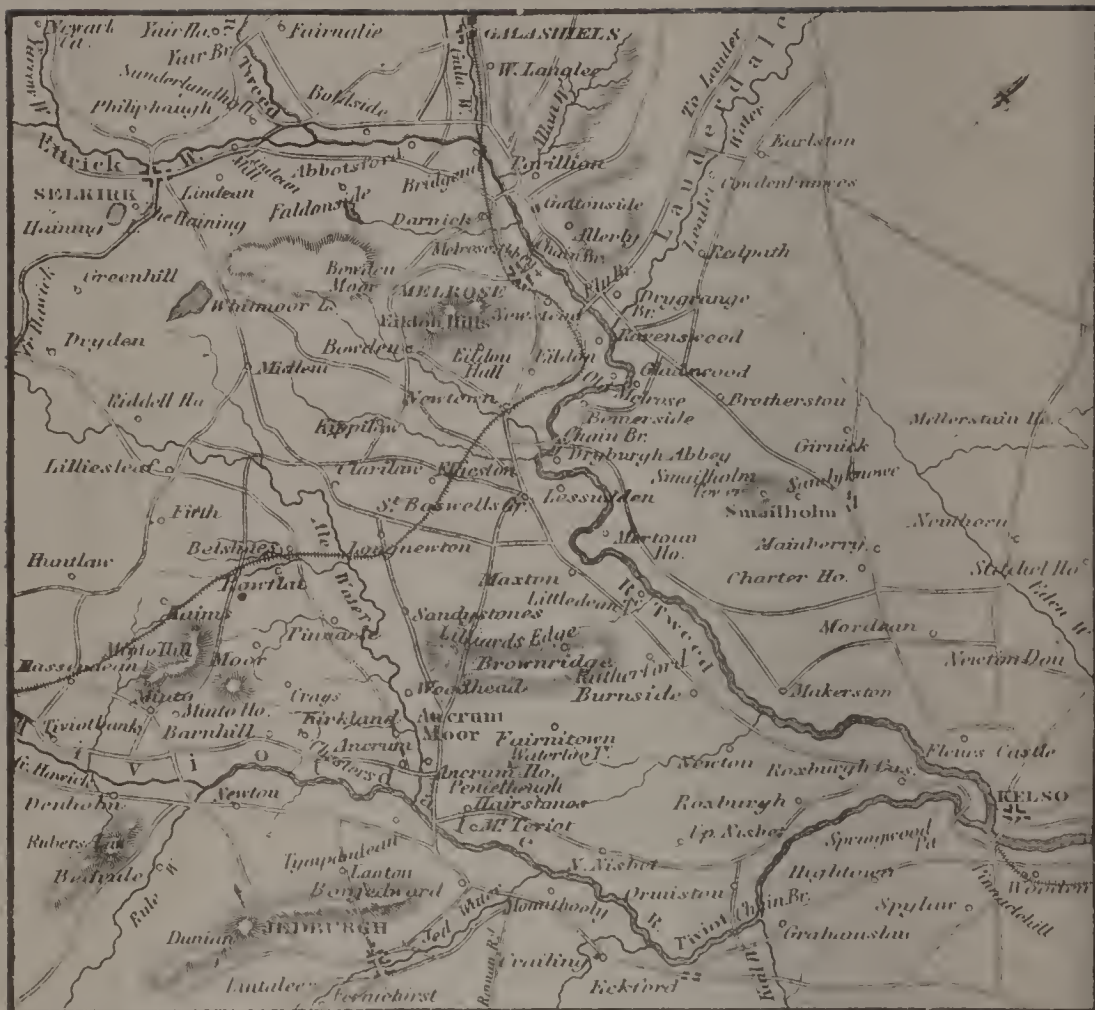


CHART OF THE VALES OF TEVIOT AND TWEED.

ruins of the famous Castle of Newark. The farm of Foulshiels, on the opposite bank of the stream, was the birthplace of Mungo Park, the celebrated African traveller. The Ettrick and the Yarrow meet about two miles from Selkirk, in a beautiful piece of ground, called Carterhaugh; and on the woody slope which rises from it, stands Bowhill, a summer residence of the Duke of Buccleuch. The plain to the north of the meeting of the waters, called Philiphaugh, was the scene of the battle between the army of the Marquis of Montrose, and a body of horse commanded by General David Leslie, September 13, 1645, in which the former was completely defeated. Upon an elevated piece of ground, on the right bank of the Ettrick, stands the county town and royal burgh of Selkirk. The town is neat, and the woods around Haining House (Pringle, Esq.) form a fine background. About two miles below Selkirk, the Ettrick joins the Tweed at Faldonside (Milne, Esq.)

A mile below, about half-way between Selkirk and Melrose, stands the famous mansion-house of *Abbotsford*, on the edge of a bank between the public road and the Tweed. All around it are the scenes commemorated in Border history, tradition, and song. About three miles from Abbotsford, the village of Melrose is delightfully situated on the south bank of the Tweed, immediately under the shade of the Eildon Hills.

Close to the village are the ruins of Melrose Abbey, which, from the exquisite beauty of the architecture, and its fine state of preservation, may be regarded as the most admired relic of antiquity in Scotland. The Abbey was founded in 1136 by David I. It was burnt by the English in the reign of Bruce, and again in 1385, and was rebuilt at a great expense. The Abbey and Church underwent another repair in the reign of James IV. The ground-plan is in the form of a rectangular cross. The nave, which lies due east and west, is in length 258 feet, and in breadth 79; the transepts are in length 130 feet, and in breadth 44. The chief objects of attention are the magnificent east window, the window and doorway of the south transept, the ornamental work connected with the niches in the buttresses, and the highly decorated capitals of the pillars. Directly to the south of the village, rise the Eildon Hills; the summit of the highest eminence is 1300 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a view of a large portion of the south of Scotland. A great number of villas have of late years been erected in the neighbourhood of Melrose.

Following the course of the Tweed, we come to the ruins of Dryburgh Abbey, delightfully situated on the left bank of the river, founded in 1150 by David I. In Dryburgh Abbey Sir Walter Scott was interred, Sept. 26, 1832. Dryburgh House was the residence of the late eccentric Earl of Buchan. Near Dryburgh, on a finely wooded slope, is the ancient mansion of Bemerside, which has been in possession of the family of the Haigs since the reign of Malcolm IV. Nearly opposite Dryburgh Abbey, on the south bank of the river, is the village of St. Boswell's, where a great cattle fair is held in July. Close to it is a larger village, named Lessudden, in which there are extensive gardens. Pursuing the course of the Tweed to the eastward for several miles, without the occurrence of any remarkable object, we reach Fleurs Castle, the seat of the Duke of Roxburghe, a large and imposing edifice, situated on the left bank of the Tweed, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Nearly opposite, on a piece of lofty ground, between the rivers Tweed and Teviot, are the ruins of Roxburghe Castle, so celebrated in Scottish history. The few mouldering ruins which still remain, are embowered in trees, and almost obliterated by vegetation.

On the north bank of the Tweed, opposite to the point at which it is joined by the Teviot, stands the handsome town of

KELSO.

The most attractive object in Kelso is its ruinous Abbey, a tall elegant structure in the form of a Greek cross.

The environs of Kelso abound in beautiful scenery. Seen from the heights of Stichel, three miles to the north, the whole parish appears to be part of an extensive strath, intersected by two rivers, and richly adorned with woods.

The prospect from the bridge, a little below the confluence of the two rivers, is also one of great beauty, and comprehends views of the town and Abbey, Ednam House, Flem's Castle, the ruins of Roxburgh Castle, and the Eildon Hills.

At a short distance is the village of Ednam, the birthplace of the poet Thomson. A plain obelisk to the memory of the author of *The Seasons*, is erected on a hill within the parish. A few miles to the north, the eye is attracted by the battlements of Hume Castle, situated on a considerable eminence in the centre of a great plain. The view from the battlements ranges from the Cheviots to the Lammermuirs, and from Teviotdale to Berwick. Hume Castle was long the seat of the once powerful family of Home. It has undergone several sieges, and was taken by the Duke of Somerset in 1547, and again by Cromwell in 1651.

Nine miles from Kelso, the thriving town of Coldstream occupies a level situation on the north bank of the Tweed, crossed here by a handsome bridge. In the immediate neighbourhood of Coldstream is the Hirsell, the seat of the Earl of Home; the park contains some fine preserves. On the bank of the Tweed, to the west of the town, is Lees, the beautiful seat of Marjoribanks, Bart. South of the Tweed, and a little to the west, are the ruins of Wark Castle, celebrated in Border history. About a mile and a half to the east of Coldstream, are the ruins of the Church of Lennel. Following the course of the river, we come to Tillmouth, where the Till, a deep and sullen stream, flows into the Tweed; on its banks stands Twizel Castle (Blake, Bart.) A little to the north-east is the village of Swinton. The estate of Swinton is remarkable as having been, with only two very brief interruptions, the property of one family since the days of the Anglo-Saxon monarchy. Three miles eastward, and nine miles from Berwick, is Ladykirk. The church of this parish is an ancient Gothic building, said to have been erected by James IV. in fulfilment of a vow made to the Virgin, for aiding his escape in crossing the Tweed by a dangerous ford in the neighbourhood. By this ford the English and Scottish armies made their mutual invasions before

the Bridge of Berwick was erected. The adjacent field, called Holywell Haugh, was the place where Edward I. met the Scottish nobility to settle the dispute between Bruce and Baliol, relative to the crown of Scotland. On the opposite bank of the Tweed, stands the celebrated CASTLE OF



NORHAM. The description of this ancient fortress in the poem of Marion is too well known to require to be quoted here. About four miles from Berwick, is Paxton House, (Forman Home, Esq.) In the immediate neighbourhood, the Tweed is crossed by the Union Wire Suspension Bridge, one of the finest structures of the kind in this part of the island. Its length is 437 feet, its width 18, and the height of its piers above low water-mark 69 feet. Near Paxton, the Tweed is joined by the Whittader, the principal river which flows through Berwickshire; on its banks, a few miles to the north-west, is Ninewells, the paternal seat of David Hume. After passing Halidon Hill, the scene of a battle in 1333, between the English and the Scotch, in which the latter were defeated, we enter Berwick.

ing the places on either side of these lines, the reader is referred to the descriptive charts at the end of the volume.



STIRLING

is delightfully situated on an eminence near the river Forth, and bears in its external appearance a considerable resemblance to Edinburgh, though on a smaller scale. The most interesting and conspicuous object in Stirling is the Castle, long the favourite abode of the Scottish monarchs. It was the birthplace of James II. and James V.; and James VI. and his eldest son Prince Henry were baptised in it. The palace, which was built by James V., is in the form of a quadrangle, and occupies the south-east part of the fortress. The buildings on the south side of the square are the oldest part of the Castle. One of the apartments is still called Douglas's Room, in consequence of the assassination of William Earl of Douglas by the hand of James II., after he had granted him a safe-conduct. To the north of the Castle is a small mount on which, and within sight of their Castle of Doune and other extensive possessions, Murdoch Duke of Albany, Duncane Earl of Lennox, his father-in-law, and his two sons, Walter and Alexander Stuart, were beheaded in 1424. On the south side of the Castle Hill is a piece of ground called the Valley. A rock

called the Ladies' Rock, marks the spot where tournaments used to be held. The view from the Castle Hill comprises to the north and east the Ochil hills, and the windings of the Forth through the Carse of Stirling, with its fertile fields, luxuriant woods, and stately mansions; towards the west the vale of Menteith, bounded by the Highland mountains; and the Campsie hills close the horizon to the south. To the east are the town, the Abbey Craig, and the ruins of Cambuskenneth Abbey, and in a clear day the Castle of Edinburgh and Arthur's Seat are seen. Stirling Castle is one of the four fortresses of Scotland which, by the articles of the Union, are always to be kept in repair; it is now used as a barrack. South-west of the Castle lies the King's Park, and to the east of it are the King's Gardens, which, though now unenclosed, and reduced to the condition of a marshy pasture, still retain the fantastic forms into which they had been thrown by the gardeners of ancient times. The Greyfriars or Franciscan church of Stirling, a handsome Gothic building, was erected in 1494 by James IV., and some additions were made to it by Cardinal Beaton. In this church the Earl of Arran, regent of the kingdom, abjured Romanism in 1543; it was also the scene of the coronation of James VI., on the 29th July 1597, when John Knox preached the coronation sermon. Ebenezer Erskine, founder of the Secession Church, was one of the ministers of the West Church. To the north of the church stand the ruins of Mar's Work, built out of the ruins of Cambuskenneth Abbey. In the immediate neighbourhood is a piece of architecture called Argyle's Lodging, built in the old Scottish style by Sir William Alexander, the first Earl of Stirling, whose arms are elaborately sculptured above the door.

About a mile from Stirling, between Bannockburn and St. Ninian's, is the scene of the famous battle of Bannockburn, fought 24th June 1314, between the English army of 100,000 men, under Edward II., and the Scottish army of 30,000, commanded by Robert Bruce, in which the former were signally defeated, with the loss of 30,000 men, and 700 barons and knights. The stone in which the royal standard was pitched is still shewn on the top of a small eminence called Brocks Brae, to the south-west of St. Ninians.

At a very early period there was a wooden bridge over the Forth, about half a mile above the present structure, where Sir William Wallace (on the 13th September 1297) defeated an English army of 50,000 foot and 1000 horse, commanded by Cressingham.

STIRLING TO CALLANDER.

There are two roads which lead from Stirling to Doune, the first stage on the way to Loch Katrine; one crosses the Forth by Stirling Bridge and proceeds along the east bank of the Teith, passing in succession the

beautiful village of Bridge of Allan, and the neat parish church of Lecropt, built in the Gothic style; the other, proceeding up the valley of the Forth, passes the House of Craigforth (Callander, Esq.), and, two miles from Stirling, crosses the river at the Bridge of Drip. At the distance of about four miles from Stirling, the road passes Ochertyre (Dundas, Esq.), once the residence of John Ramsay, the friend of Blacklock, of Burns, and of Scott; a mile and a half farther on, the road passes the mansion of Blair Drummond (Home Drummond, Esq.), embosomed in woods and plantations. About 60 or 70 years ago the late Lord Kames became proprietor of this estate, and commenced that series of operations by which what was once a bleak marsh has been turned into rich corn fields. Eight miles from Stirling, the road crosses the Teith, and enters the village of Doune. Just before crossing the bridge, and on the left hand, are Deanston Works, one of the most extensive cotton factories in Scotland. The Castle of Doune, said to have been built about the 14th century, overhangs the point of a steep and narrow green bank washed on one side by the Teith. It was held for Prince Charles during the Rebellion of 1745, and here he detained some prisoners, among the rest the author of the tragedy of Douglas. The village of Doune was, in former times, celebrated for the manufacture of Highland pistols. About a mile to the north-west the Earl of Moray has a mansion named Doune Lodge, formerly designated Cambus-Wallace. At the distance of three miles from Doune, on the opposite side of the river, is Lamrick Castle, the seat of Sir Evan Murray Macgregor, and some miles farther on, Cambus-More (A. Buchannan, Esq.), where Sir Walter Scott, in his juvenile days, spent some months for several summers.

The village of Callander, 16 miles from Stirling, is situated at the foot of the chain of mountains which form the Highland boundary. It is a neat and regular modern village, with a good inn. The magnificent mountain, Benledi, 3000 feet in height, closes the prospect towards the west, and forms the most striking feature of the scenery in this neighbourhood. To the westward two little rivers, issuing respectively from Loch Lubnaig and Loch Venachar, unite and form the Teith. At the east end of the village there is a neat villa, the property of Lady Willoughby D'Eresby. The falls of Bracklin, about a mile north of the village, form one of the most attractive objects in the neighbourhood; they consist of a series of short falls, shelving rapids, and dark linn, formed by the Keltie burn in its progress through a low rocky chasm.

At Callander a road, much frequented by tourists, leads in a northerly direction to Locheearnhead (14 miles) by the Pass of Leny, Loch Lubnaig, and Balquidder. In the churchyard of Balquidder, Rob Roy was interred beneath a stone marked only with the figure of a sword.

CALLANDER TO THE TROSACHS.

There are two roads which lead from Callander to the Trosachs; the north road is the most picturesque. From Callander to Coilantogle Ford, at the lower point of Loch Venachar (the scene assumed by Scott for the combat of Fitz-James and Roderick Dhu), is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Loch Venachar is 4, and Loch Achray is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The space between these lakes is half a mile; and from the western extremity of the latter to Loch Katrine, one mile, making the whole distance from 9 to 10 miles. Lanrick Mead, the mustering-place of Clan Alpine, lies on the north side of Loch Venachar, where the road diverges from the lake. Near the east end of Loch Achray the road crosses, by the Bridge of Turk, a stream which issues from the vale of Glenfinlas, a desolate tract of 10 miles in extent.

Soon after passing Loch Achray the traveller approaches the Trosachs (etymologically, bristled territory), situated between the inn of Ardehean-ochrochan and Loch Katrine. The road which traverses them is rather more than a mile in length. The opening into the pass is flanked on the left by Benvenue, 2800 feet high, and on the right by Ben-an. In the defile of Beal-an-Duine (where Fitz-James lost his "gallant grey"), we are in the heart of the great gorge. Then appears a narrow inlet, and a moment afterwards, Loch Katrine itself bursts upon our view, the Alps of Arroquhar towering in the distance. Loch Katrine is of a serpentine form, encircled by lofty mountains, and is 10 miles in length, attaining in some places a breadth of two miles. The scenery which fringes its eastern extremity is precisely of the same wild character with the Trosachs. At the eastern extremity of the lake there is an island exactly similar to that described in the poem as the residence of Douglas. A cottage was erected upon it by Lady Willoughby D'Eresby, which, a few years ago, was accidentally burnt down. Cor-nan-Uriskin, "the Den of the Goblins," is marked by a deep vertical gash in the face of one of the extensive ramifications of Benvenue, overhanging the lake. Above the top of the eastern hollow, is the pass of Bealachnambo, by which, in the days of blackmail and rievvers, cattle were driven across the shoulder of the hill. During the summer and autumn, a steamboat plies every day from the east to the west end of Loch Katrine. From the west end of the lake a rugged path through a wild valley, about five miles long, affords a communication with Loch Lomond at Inversnaid Mill, where the steamboat takes in the tourists from Loch Katrine. In one of the smoky huts in the valley, between the two lochs, may be seen a long Spanish musket, said to have belonged to Rob Roy. Beside the way, are the ruins of Inversnaid Fort, crected in 1713, to check the M'Gregors. It is said that General Wolfe once resided in it. At Inversnaid Mill, there is a little

rivulet and a cataract, the scene of Wordsworth's poem to the "Highland Girl."

Loch Lomond ("the lake full of islands") is unquestionably the pride of Scottish lakes. Its length is about 23 miles, its breadth, where greatest, at the southern extremity, is five miles, from which it gradually diminishes till it terminates in a narrow prolonged stripe of water. The depth varies considerably; south of Luss it is rarely more than 20 fathoms, in the northern part it ranges from 60 to 100 fathoms, and in the places where deepest, never freezes. The total superficies of the lake is about 20,000 acres. About two-thirds of the loch, and most of the islands, are in the county of Dumbarton; the rest, with the right bank, are in the county of Stirling. After taking on board the tourists from Loch Katrine, the steamboat visits the upper part of the lake, which is there narrowed and hemmed in by the neighbouring mountains. At the northern extremity of the lake, is a wide elevated valley called Glenfalloch. Sailing southward, Tarbet Inn is passed on the right. Farther south, at a projecting headland, is the ferry of Inveruglas to Rowardennan Inn, the usual starting-point for those who desire to ascend to the top of Ben Lomond. This mountain is 3210 feet above the level of the lake, which is 32 feet above the level of the sea. The distance from the inn to the top of the mountain is six miles of continued ascent. The view from the summit is varied and most extensive, comprehending the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, the Firth of Clyde, and the islands of Arran and Bute to the south, and the counties of Stirling and the Lothians, with the windings of the Forth, and the Castles of Stirling and Edinburgh, to the east. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Inveruglas, is Luss, a delightful little village, on a promontory jutting into the lake. One of the finest points for enjoying the scenery of Loch Lomond and the environs of Luss, is Stonehill, to the north of the village. From Luss southward, the breadth of the lake expands rapidly, and the surface of the water is studded with islands of many sizes and various aspects. The islands of Loch Lomond are about thirty in number, and ten of these are of considerable size. After leaving Luss, the boat passes in succession, Inch-Cruin, or the Round Island (formerly used as a retreat for lunatics); Inch Moan, or the Peat Island, and Inch Fadn, and on the right Inch Tavanagh (to the south of which the ruins of Galbraith Castle start up from the water), Inch Lonaig (used as a deer-park by the family of Luss), Inch Carachan, Buck Inch, and Inch Cardach. On the promontory of Ross-dow is situated the mansion of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. The steamer now skirts Inch Cailliach, the Island of Women, so called from its having been the site of a nunnery. Inch Cailliach formerly gave name to the parish of Buchanan. The church belonging to the nunnery was long used as the place of worship for the parish of Buchanan, but scarcely

any vestiges of it now remain; the burial-ground, which contains the family places of sepulture of several neighbouring clans, still continues to be used; the monuments of the Lairds of Macgregor, and of other families claiming a descent from the old Scottish King Alpine, are most remarkable.

“The shafts and limbs were rods of yew,
Whose parents, in Inch Cailliach, wave
Their shadows o’er Clan-Alpine’s grave,
And, answering Lomond’s breezes deep,
Soothe many a chieftain’s endless sleep.”

LADY OF THE LAKE, C. III., AND NOTES.

At the north-east corner of Inch Cailliach, passengers may be landed at Beal’maha, a celebrated Highland pass at the north-east corner of it. (See *Lady of the Lake*, Canto iv. St. 4.) Here some tourists choose to land and pursue their journey through the pass, and along the banks of the loch to Rowardennan. The steamboat next approaches the little island of Clar Inch, from which the Buchanans took their slogan or war-cry. The last island is a long narrow one, named Inch Murrin, the largest island in Loch Lomond. It is finely clothed with wood, and is employed as a deer-park by the Duke of Montrose. At its southern extremity there is an old ruined fortalice, called Lennox Castle, formerly a residence of the Earls of Lennox. The steamboat now returns to Balloch, where a coach is waiting to convey the passengers to Dumbarton or Glasgow the same evening.

LAKE OF MENTEITH—ABERFOYLE—LOCH CHON—LOCH ARD.

The district of Menteith, only a few miles to the south of the Trosachs, comprehends a range of scenery little inferior in beauty. It contains the Lake of Menteith, Aberfoyle, Loch Ard, and Loch Chon, and is approached from Stirling by Ochtertyre, Kincardine, and Ruskie. The Lake of Menteith is a beautiful circular sheet of water, about five miles in circumference, and adorned with ancient woods. There are two small islands in the centre, called Inchmacome and Talla. The former, which is the larger and more easterly island, consists of about five acres, and contains the ruins of a Priory, founded by Edgar, King of Scotland, where Queen Mary resided during the invasion of the English in 1547, before she was removed to France. The smaller island contains the remains of the Castle of the Grahams, Earls of Menteith, a race long extinct. They had their garden on the isle of the Priory, and their pleasure grounds on the neighbouring shore. Gartmore House (Graham, Esq.), lies to the west, and Rednock House, the seat of General Graham Stirling, to the east of the lake. Callander is distant seven miles. Proceeding westward, at the distance of four miles, the traveller reaches

Aberfoyle, the scene of so many of the incidents in the novel of Rob Roy. At the Clachan of Aberfoyle is the junction of the Duchray and Forth, here called Avondhu, or the Black River. Under the rocky precipice on the north, lies the Pass of Aberfoyle, the scene of the defeat of a party of Cromwell's troops by Graham of Duchray. Loch Ard is a small lake, or rather two lakes connected by a stream, beautifully situated amid a fertile valley. In the upper loch is a rocky islet, on which are the mouldering ruins of a stronghold of Murdoch's, Duke of Albany. A footpath strikes off towards Ben Lomond, by which the tourist may cross the hill and reach Rowardennan, on the banks of Loch Lomond; or he may proceed from Aberfoyle Inn, by Gartmore and Drymen to Dumbarton, a distance of 22 miles. Loch Chon is a secluded sheet of water, three miles in length. The scenery around these lakes is eminently beautiful; but it is customary for travellers, after visiting only the first of the two, to cross over the hill from Aberfoyle to the Trosachs, a distance of about five miles. A delightful view of the upper loch is obtained from a rising ground near its lower extremity. Looking westward, Ben Lomond is seen in the background; on the right is the lofty mountain of Benoghrìe; in the foreground is Loch Ard itself, three miles in length and one and one-eighth miles in breadth. The traveller passes along the verge of the lake, under a ledge of rock from thirty to fifty feet high. If a person standing immediately under this rock, towards its western extremity, pronounces with a firm voice a line of ten syllables, it is returned first from the opposite side of the lake, and then with equal distinctness from the wood on the east. But the day must be perfectly calm, and the lake as smooth as glass. Near the head of the lake, on the northern side, behind the house of Ledear, is the romantic waterfall, thus described in *Waverley*, vol. i., p. 234:—"It was not so remarkable either for great height or quantity of water, as for the beautiful accompaniments which made the spot interesting. After a broken cataract of about twenty feet, the stream was received in a large natural basin, filled to the brim with water, which, where the bubbles of the fall subsided, was so exquisitely clear, that although it was of great depth, the eye could discern each pebble at the bottom. Eddying round this reservoir, the brook found its way as if over a broken part of the ledge, and formed a second fall, which seemed to seek the very abyss; then, wheeling out beneath from among the smooth dark rocks, which it had polished for ages, it wandered murmuring down the glen, forming the stream up which *Waverley* had just ascended."

III.

EDINBURGH—PERTH—DUNKELD—BLAIR ATHOLL—KENMORE—KILMIN
LOCHEARNHEAD—CRIEFF.

THE shortest and easiest way of reaching Perth from Edinburgh is by the Edinburgh and Northern Railway. Charts of the route both by railway and road will be found in the Itinerary at the end of this volume.

Perth is one of the most ancient and beautifully situated towns in Scotland. It stands on the banks of the River Tay, in the centre of a spacious plain, having two beautiful pieces of public ground called the North and South Inches, extending on each side of it. Perth is more particularly described in the Itinerary.

Two and a half miles from Perth is Scone Palace, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, occupying the site of the ancient palace of the kings of Scotland, where the coronations were celebrated. Charles II. was crowned in the old edifice in 1651, and the Chevalier de St. George in 1715. The famous stone on which the Scottish monarchs were crowned was brought from Dunnstaffnage to this Abbey. It was removed by Edward I. to Westminster Abbey, where it still remains, forming part of the coronation chair of the British monarchs. The old market-cross of Scone still remains, surrounded by the pleasure-grounds which have been substituted in the place of the ancient village. The field of Luncarty, on the west bank of the Tay, about four miles from Perth, was the scene of a decisive battle between the Scots and Danes in the reign of Kenneth III. Farther on, a road to the right conducts to the Linn of Campsie (a cascade formed by the Tay), and the village of Stanley. The tourist next passes, on the left, the ruins of a residence of the family of Nairn, and the Mill of Loak, and nine miles from Perth enters the village of Auchtergaven. Three miles farther is Murthly Castle (Sir William Drummond Stewart), an unfinished edifice, and a short way north of it the old castle of Murthly. In the immediate neighbourhood is Birnam Hill, 1580 feet above the level of the sea, and Birnam Wood, so famous for its connection with the fate of Macbeth. The ancient forest has now disappeared, and been replaced by a few trees of modern growth. The summit of the hill commands a prospect of the vale of the Tay, and of the extensive woods which environ Dunkeld. The traveller now passes the village of little Dunkeld, crosses the river, and enters

DUNKELD.

The village contains two excellent inns, "The Duke of Atholl's Arms," and "The Royal Hotel," at either of which the tourist is provided with the best accommodation. The noble bridge over the Tay,

the cathedral seen above it, and relieved by dark woods, and the town of Dunkeld, with its grey houses, form altogether a most attractive landscape. The Duke of Atholl's grounds present a succession of walks and rides in every style of beauty. The extent of the walks is fifty miles, and of the rides thirty. The most interesting object in the town of Dunkeld is the ancient and venerable cathedral. In the vestry there is a statue in armour of the notorious *Wolf of Badenoch*, who burned the cathedral of Elgin. Immediately behind the cathedral stands the ancient mansion of the Dukes of Atholl. The tourist returns from the grounds to Dunkeld by the village of Inver, in which the small thatched house long occupied by Neil Gow, the celebrated musician, may be seen. An old wooden press, said to have belonged to him, forms part of the furniture of the present tenant. Dunkeld, it will be remembered, was among the places visited by her Majesty in 1842; the royal tent stood on the lawn to the east of the cathedral.

From the base of Craigvinean a path leads, over a long projecting wooded eminence, to Ossian's Hall, situated beside a cataract formed by a fall of the Braan. This is generally esteemed the greatest curiosity of Dunkeld. It is seen from a hermitage or summer-house, constructed in such a manner that the cascade is entirely concealed by its walls, until the pannel of a picture of Ossian is suddenly drawn aside by the guide, when the cataract is discovered foaming over its rocky barriers, and roaring with a voice of thunder. About a mile higher up the Braan is the Rumbling Bridge, thrown across a narrow chasm, eighty feet above the waterway, into which the Braan pours itself with great fury.

DUNKELD TO BLAIRGOWRIE.

From Dunkeld the tourist may go off to the east by Cluny to Blairgowrie, distant twelve miles—a route which comprises some beautiful scenery. The road winds along the foot of the Grampians, and passes in succession the Loch o' the Lowes, Butterstone Loch, the Loch of Cluny, with the ancient Castle of Cluny, a seat of the Earl of Airlie, on a small island near the southern shore, Forneth (Binny, Esq.), the Loch of Marlie, Kinloch (Mrs. Edwards), Baleid (Campbell, Esq.), the House of Marlie (Farquharson, Esq.), and the church and inn of Marlie or Kinloch, much resorted to by parties from Perth and Dunkeld; and two miles farther, Blairgowrie, situated on the west bank of the Ericht. Near Blairgowrie is Craighall (Robert Clerk Rattray, Esq.), built on the top of a perpendicular rock of great height on the banks of the Ericht.

DUNKELD TO KENMORE BY BLAIR ATHOLL.

The tourist who wishes to survey the beautiful scenery of Kenmore and Killin, may either proceed to Blair Atholl, and thence to Kenmore

(distant by the common road twenty-eight miles, or over the hills twenty miles), or he may adopt the route by Logierait and Aberfeldy. If he prefers the former, shortly after leaving Blair Atholl he reaches a chasm in the hill on the right hand, through which the little river Bruar falls in a series of beautiful cascades, the lowest of which forms an unbroken descent of 100 feet. From these falls the tourist may either proceed by the common road, or over the hill on the south side of the vale, to Tummel Bridge and Inn. From the Bridge of Tummel there is a road through a gloomy and mountainous country to Loch Rannoch. This lake is about ten or eleven miles in length, and two and a half in breadth, and is surrounded by lofty mountains covered with forests. In the neighbourhood is the steep mountain Schehallion, 3550 feet high, which afforded shelter to Robert Bruce after the battle of Methven. Leaving the Bridge of Tummel, an Alpine road of seven or eight miles in length leads to Strath-Tay. The ruins of a high square keep, called Garth Castle, occupy a narrow rocky promontory at the confluence of two rivulets. The stream runs through a richly wooded dell, so deep that the roaring of the waters can scarcely be heard. The tourist now descends along the edge of a wooded dell to Coshieville Inn, and crossing the Lyon by a boat, he soon comes in sight of the lovely village of Kenmore.

DUNKELD TO KENMORE BY ABERFELDY.

If, however, as is usually the case, the tourist should prefer the route by Logierait and Aberfeldy, on leaving Dunkeld he crosses the Tay by a bridge of seven arches, and proceeds to the village of Inver, where a road strikes off on the left to Amulree. Three miles beyond this the road enters the village of Dalmarnock, then the village of Ballalachan, and a mile and a half beyond passes Dalguise (Stewart, Esq.) on the left. The road now skirts a wide cultivated valley, through which flow the combined waters of the Tay and Tummel. Six and a half miles from Dunkeld we pass Kinnaird House (Duke of Atholl), and one mile further the village of Balmacneil. Opposite this spot the Tummel falls into the Tay.

On a tongue of land, formed by the confluence of these rivers, stands the village of Logierait (eight and a half miles from Dunkeld). One mile from Balmacneil is Port Village, and one mile further Balnaguard Inn, the opening scene of Mrs. Brunton's novel, entitled "Self Control." On the right is Eastertyre (Mrs. M'Glashan). Across the Tay is Ballechin (Captain R. Scott), which appears to have been the scene of the slaughter of Sir James the Rose, in the original ballad of that name. About half a mile beyond is Grandtully Arms Inn; a mile further is Eastmill, and opposite, across the Tay, Fyndynet. After passing some Highland villages, the venerable Castle of Grandtully (Sir Wm. D. Stewart, Bart.) appears on the left, surrounded by rows of stately elms. It is an old

structure, but kept in a habitable condition, and is said by Sir Walter Scott to bear a great resemblance to the mansion of Tullyveolan in Waverley.

Three miles from Grandtully is the village of Aberfeldy, near which are the beautiful falls of Moness. The falls are three in number ; the lowest is a mile from the village, the uppermost a mile and a half. The highest cascade is a perpendicular fall of about fifty feet. Here the traveller may cross the dell by means of a rustic bridge, and return to the inn by a varied route. Opposite Aberfeldy the Tay is crossed by one of General Wade's bridges. About a mile in advance, on the north side, at the foot of a lofty range of rocky hills, stands Castle Menzies (*pron. Meengis*), Sir Neil Menzies. Weem Castle, the former seat of the family, was burned by Montrose. About a mile farther is Balfrax (Marquess of Breadalbane), and about a mile beyond the Lyon water joins the Tay.

Six miles from Aberfeldy the tourist reaches the beautiful little village of Kenmore, situated at the north-east extremity of Loch Tay. It consists of an inn, with good accommodation, and fifteen or sixteen houses, neatly whitewashed, some of them embowered in ivy, honeysuckle, and sweetbriar. The most remarkable object in the vicinity of Kenmore is

TAYMOUTH CASTLE,

the princely mansion of the Marquess of Breadalbane, with its much admired environs. The pleasure-grounds are laid out with great taste, and possess a striking combination of beauty and grandeur. The view from the hill in front of the castle is reckoned one of the finest in Scotland. Taymouth Castle was first built by Sir Colin Campbell, sixth knight of Lochaw, in the year 1580. It was then, and until lately, called Balloch, from the Gaelic *bealach*, a word signifying the outlet of a lake or glen. The possessions of the family reach from Aberfeldy, four miles eastward, to the Atlantic Ocean, a space upwards of one hundred miles. The reception of the Queen at Taymouth, on the occasion of her visit in 1842, was considered by Her Majesty to be the finest thing she had seen in Scotland.

Leaving Kenmore and Taymouth, the tourist proceeds along the shores of the Loch to Killin, sixteen miles distant, at the opposite extremity. Both shores abound in beautiful scenery, but the southern is preferable, on account of the view it commands of the gigantic Ben Lawers. This road is rather longer, and considerably more hilly than that along the northern shore, but it is quite passable for a carriage. Two miles from Kenmore, on the south side of the lake, is the fine waterfall of Acharn, half a mile off the road. The cascade appears to be about eighty or ninety feet high, and a neat hermitage has been

formed, from which it may be viewed. Midway between Kenmore and Killin, upon the north side of the lake, is the village of Lawers, containing a church and an inn. The road continues to lead along the foot of Ben Lawers, affording a fine prospect of the scenery at the head of the loch.

Eight miles from Lawers is the straggling little village of Killin, beautifully seated on the banks of the Dochart, near its junction with the Lochy. The inn affords every accommodation for travellers. Fingal's grave, in a field immediately to the north of the village, is indicated by a stone about two feet in height. Killin is deservedly admired for the varied beauty of its landscapes. The vale of the Dochart is stern and wild, but that of the Lochy is peculiarly beautiful. At the village, the Dochart rushes over a strange expanse of rock, and encircles two islands, one of which, covered with magnificent pines, is the tomb of the Macnabs. From the upper end of the lower island there are three bridges across the stream. On the north side of Loch Tay, and about a mile and a half from the village of Killin, stand the picturesque ruins of Finlarig Castle, an ancient seat of the Breadalbane family.

On leaving Killin, the tourist proceeds up Glen Dochart, passing, on the right, the mansion house of Achlyne, a seat of the Marquess of Breadalbane. A little beyond, at a place called Leeks, a road strikes off to Crianlarie Inn, from which the tourist may either go by Tyndrum and Dalmally to Inverary, or he may descend Glenfalloch till he reach the head of Loch Lomond. The traveller now enters Glen-Ogle, a gloomy defile, hemmed in by the rocky sides of the mountains. Among these wild cliffs the eagle has built her nest for many years.

At the distance of eight miles from Killin, is the little village of Lochearn-Head, with a good inn. Loch Earn is about seven miles in length, and about one mile in breadth. From Lochearn-Head the tourist may take the road by Loch Lubnaig to Callander, and proceed from thence to the Trossachs, as already described, or he may continue his route along the banks of Loch Earn to Crieff, and from thence return to Edinburgh by Stirling or Perth.

LOCHEARN-HEAD TO CRIEFF.

There is a road on each side of the lake; the southern is to be preferred. About a mile and a half from the inn, we come to Edinample, an ancient castellated mansion of the Marquess of Breadalbane. A beautiful waterfall, formed by the Ample, a mountain stream, may be seen here immediately below the road. The tourist now passes through continuous woods of oak, larch, ash, and birch. The view to the south is closed up by the huge Ben Voirlieh (*i. e.* the Great Mountain of the Lake), which rises to the height of 3300 feet. About midway between Lochearn-Head

and the east end of the lake is Ardvoirlich (Robert Stewart, Esq.), the Darlinvaroch of the *Legend of Montrose*. At the foot of Loch Earn, there is a small artificial islet covered with wood, which was at one time the retreat of a bandit sect of the name of Neish.

At the east end of Loch Earn stands the neat little village of St. Fillan's. The valley of Strathearn, which extends from this place nearly to Perth, contains many fine villas and wooded parks, and is celebrated for its beauty and fertility. Leaving St. Fillan's, the road winds along the banks of the Earn, through groves of lofty trees, presenting here and there broken glimpses of the ridges of the neighbouring mountains. About two miles and a half from Loch Earn, we pass the mansion of Duneira, the favourite seat of the late Lord Melville, now the property of Sir David Dundas, Bart. A little farther on, Dalehonzie, (Skene, Esq.), and Aberuchill Castle (Major Drummond), are seen on the right; and, five miles and a half from St. Fillan's, the tourist enters the village of Comrie, pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Earn, at its confluence with the Ruchill. Comrie is remarkable for the earthquakes with which it has occasionally been visited for a number of years. It is by many supposed to have been the scene of the dreadful battle between Galgacus and Agricola. Half a mile south of the village are the remains of a Roman Camp. Close to the village stands Comrie House (Dundas, Bart.), on the east side of which the Lednock Water flows into the Earn. On the summit of a hill called Dunmore, a monument, 72 feet in height, has been erected to the memory of the late Lord Melville, overhanging a turbulent little stream called the "Humble Bumble," from which there is an extensive and interesting view of the adjacent country. At the foot of Dunmore, there is a place called the "Devil's Caldron," where the Lednock, at the farther extremity of a long, deep, and narrow chasm, is precipitated into a dark and dismal gulf.

Leaving Comrie, we descend towards Crieff. A mile and a half onwards we pass, on the left, Lawers House (the mansion of the late Lord Balgray), a mile farther Clathick (Colquhoun, Esq.), and half a mile beyond that Monievairst Kirk. On an eminence to the south of this place there is an obelisk erected to Sir David Baird, Bart. A mile and a half beyond is Ochertyre (Sir William Murray), celebrated for the romantic beauty of its situation. A ruined tower, the remains of a fortress erected in the 13th century by Comyn of Badenoch, stands on the bank of a sheet of water called the Loch of Mongievairst, near the mansion. The adjacent vale of the Turit has been rendered classical by the pen of Burns. The road now winds along the brow of a wooded hill, and, about six and a half miles from Comrie, enters the thriving town of Crieff, delightfully situated on a slope above the river Earn, backed by hills and crags, and the Knock of Crieff. Three miles south from the town is the

village of Muthil. In the same direction (on the road to Dunblane) is Drummond Castle, the ancient residence of the noble family of Perth, now represented by Lady Willoughby D'Eresby.

North from Crieff, on the road to Amulree, is Monzie Castle (pronounced *Monee*), Campbell, Esq., situate amid splendid scenery. From Crieff, the tourist's own arrangements will determine whether he should proceed to Perth, Stirling, or Edinburgh.

ABERDEEN

ranks next to Edinburgh and Glasgow in point of general importance, and is considered the capital of the North of Scotland. It is situated on a cluster of eminences which rise along the northern bank of the river Dee, near its confluence with the German Ocean. Castle Street is the *place* of the town. It contains the Town-House, surmounted by a spire, the Banks, and other public buildings, and, at its upper end, the Cross. In Union Street and King Street there are likewise buildings worthy of inspection. Part of the former is carried over a deep ravine by a bridge of granite 130 feet in span. To the west of the bridge are the Public Rooms. The other objects worthy of the stranger's attention are Marischal College, the Trades' Hall, New Hall of the Society of Advocates, Gordon's Hospital, and New Infirmary.

OLD ABERDEEN,

about a mile north of New Aberdeen, contains the Cathedral and King's College, both of which merit the tourist's notice. About a mile distant is the Brig of Balgownie, celebrated by Lord Byron in the 10th canto of "*Don Juan*." From Aberdeen a very interesting tour may be made up the Dee to Ballater and Castleton of Braemar, a district of country peculiarly wild, and exhibiting scenes of savage grandeur not surpassed by any other part of Scotland.

GLASGOW.

THE population of Glasgow, according to the census of 1841, amounted to 274,533. Cotton goods form the staple manufacture of the place, and the beautiful machinery employed in spinning and weaving are well worthy the attention of strangers.

In 1834, out of 134 cotton factories existing in Scotland, 100 belonged to Glasgow, and the importation of cotton into that port amounted to 95,703 bales. In the weaving of this material upwards of 15,000 power-loom and 32,000 hand-loom weavers were at the same time employed in Glasgow. Of calico printing establishments there are upwards of 40. In 1835 there were 67 steam vessels, of 6691 aggregate tonnage, connected with Glasgow. The city has also a vast retail trade.

The objects in Glasgow, besides factories, most worthy of the attention of strangers, are the *Cathedral*, the *Necropolis*, the *College*, *Hunter's Museum*, the *Museum* connected with the *Andersonian Institution*, and the *Royal Exchange*.

The *Cathedral* is situated near the upper extremity of the High Street. The greater part of the present edifice was constructed at the close of the 12th century. It consists of a long nave and choir, a chapter-house projecting from the north-east angle, a tower and spire in the centre, and a crypt extending beneath the choir. The Dripping Aisle, so named from the perpetual dropping of water from the roof, is the lower part of an unfinished transept, used as a sepulchral repository. The sepulchral crypt was used as a church till 1805 (see the novel of *Rob Roy*). In the Outer High Kirk, November 1638, the celebrated General Assembly of the Church was held which abolished Episcopacy. The elevated ground near the east end of the Cathedral has been recently formed into the ornamented burying ground denominated the *Necropolis*. The ground has been laid out with great taste in walks and shrubberies, and many monuments have been erected in it. The College, situated in the High Street, was established by one of the Bishops of Glasgow in the year 1450. At the back of the interior court stands the *Hunterian Museum*, a large collection of singular natural objects, coins, medals, manuscripts, paintings, and relics of antiquity, formed by Dr. William Hunter, the celebrated anatomist. The *Museum* connected with the *Andersonian Institution* is also deserving of notice. The most splendid modern building in Glasgow is the *Royal Exchange*, Queen Street, erected in 1829; its principal room is a large hall used as a reading-room, to which strangers, with a praiseworthy liberality, are allowed free access for a month. In front of the *Exchange* is an equestrian statue in bronze of the Duke of Wellington. About 11 miles north of Glasgow is Campsie Glen, a picturesque ravine. A description of the most interesting pleasure excursions which may be made from Glasgow will be found in the *Itinerary*.

IV.—THE FALLS OF CLYDE.

FROM GLASGOW TO BOTHWELL CASTLE AND BRIDGE—HAMILTON—
LANARK—AND THE FALLS OF CLYDE.

THE Falls of Clyde may be visited *en route* from Carlisle or Edinburgh by the Caledonian Railway, a chart of which will be found at the end of the volume. Whichever of these places be the starting point, the tourist, to see the Falls, leaves the Railway at Lanark Station. And if he should feel inclined to continue his way by Hamilton and Bothwell Castle to Glasgow, he has only to invert the following route as it is here given.

Leaving Glasgow, the tourist proceeds eastward to the village of Uddingstone, situated on an eminence, commanding a delightful view.

A short way beyond, on the right, are the magnificent ruins of BOTHWELL CASTLE. The origin of the castle is unknown; but, in the wars between Bruce and Baliol, Edward I. made a grant of it to Aymer de Valence, whom he had appointed governor of Scotland. A number of the English nobility took refuge in it after the battle of Bannockburn, but were speedily obliged to surrender. Bruce bestowed Bothwell Castle on Andrew Murray, first Earl of Bothwell, in whose family it remained, with a few exceptions, until the forfeiture of the infamous nobleman of that name, when it fell to the noble family of Douglas. The present residence of Lord Douglas is a plain mansion, standing on a beautiful lawn, near the old castle. It was built for the young Earl of Forfar, who was killed at the battle of Sheriffmuir.* The Clyde, by a beautiful sweep, forms here

* "In the autumn of 1799, when on a visit to Lord Archibald Douglas at Bothwell Castle, Sir Walter Scott commenced the following beautiful ballad, which, notwithstanding its incompleteness, we shall here transcribe, for the additional interest it throws on the romantic associations already connected with this beautiful spot.

"If chance, by Bothwell's lovely braes
A wanderer thou hast been,
Or hid thee from the summer's blaze
In Blantyre's bowers of green,

Full where the copsewood opens wild
Thy pilgrim step hath staid
Where Bothwell's towers, in ruin piled,
O'erlook the verdant glade;

And many a tale of love and fear
Hath mingled with the scene
Of Bothwell's banks that bloom'd so dear,
And Bothwell's bonny Jean.

O, if with rugged minstrel lays
Unsated be thy ear,
And thou of deeds of other days
Another tale wilt hear,

When all beneath the spreading beach
Flung careless on the lea,

The Gothic muse the tale shall teach
Of Bothwell's sisters three.

Wight Wallace stood on Deemont head,
He blew his bugle round,
Till the wild bull in Cadyow wood
Has started at the sound.

St. George's cross o'er Bothwell hung,
Was waving far and wide,
And from the lofty turret flung
Its crimson blaze on Clyde;

And rising at the bugle blast
That mark'd the Scottish foe,
Old England's yeomen muster'd fast,
And bent the Norman bow.

Tall in the midst Sir Aylmer rose,
Proud Pembroke's Earl was he,
While"—————

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a fine semicircular declivity called Bothwell Bank, celebrated in Scottish song.

Directly opposite to Bothwell Castle, on the south bank of the Clyde, are the ruins of Blantyre Priory, situated on the brink of a perpendicular rock. At the distance of a mile and a half, the tourist reaches Bothwell village and church. Part of the old church, an ancient Gothic fabric, cased with a thin coating of stone, is still standing.

At a little distance in front, the tourist crosses the Clyde by Bothwell Bridge, the scene of the famous battle which took place in 1679, between the Royal forces, under the Duke of Monmouth, and the Covenanters. The level grounds which stretch away from Bothwell Bridge along the north-east bank of the river, once formed the patrimonial estate of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, the assassin of the Regent Murray.

A mile and a half beyond Bothwell Bridge, and ten miles and a half from Glasgow, the tourist enters the town of HAMILTON, the capital of the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire. Hamilton is a burgh of regality, dependent on the Duke of Hamilton. The principal object of attraction in its vicinity is Hamilton Palace, the seat of the Duke of Hamilton, standing on a plain between the town and the river. Near Hamilton is the Avon, a tributary of the Clyde. The vale which this stream waters is adorned with old wood, and several ancient and modern mansions, the most famous of which is Cadyow or Cadzow Castle, the ancient baronial residence of the family of Hamilton, situated upon the precipitous banks of the Avon, about two miles above its junction with the Clyde. In the immediate vicinity of Cadyow is a grove of immense oaks, many of them measuring thirty feet in circumference, the remains of the Great Forest, which extended over the south of Scotland, from the Eastern to the Atlantic Ocean. The famous breed of Scottish wild cattle, milk-white in colour, with black muzzles, horns, and hoofs, are still preserved in this forest. They were expelled about 1760, on account of their ferocity, but have since been restored. Opposite Cadyow is Chatelherault, a summer residence of the Duke of Hamilton. The banks of the South Calder, at no great distance from Hamilton, are extremely romantic, and adorned with a number of fine seats.

Leaving Hamilton, the tourist proceeds in a south-easterly direction, and at the distance of half a mile, crosses the Avon. On the opposite bank of the Clyde is Dalziel House (General Hamilton), surrounded by plantations. About a mile beyond Avon Bridge the road strikes off the Carlisle road, and gradually descends towards the margin of the river. On the opposite bank is Cambusnethan (R. Lockhart, Esq.), a castellated mansion, seated on a lawn, partly shaded by lime trees. This district has worthily earned the name of "The Orchard of Scotland," or "The Fruit Lands." Six miles from Hamilton the Edinburgh road to Ayr

crosses the Clyde at Garrion Bridge; a mile beyond is the delightful bower-like village of Dalserf. On the left is Dalserf House (Lieut. Campbell), and on the right Millburn House (Watkins, Esq.) On the opposite bank of the river is Brownlee (Harvie, Esq.), and the stately mansion of Mauldslee Castle, the seat of the last Earl of Hyndford, now the property of Nisbet of Carfin. A little farther on is Milton-Lockhart (Captain Lockhart, M. P.), an edifice in the Tudor style, and Waygate-shaw (Steel, Esq.) Two miles and a half beyond Dalserf the tourist crosses the river Nethan, at Nethanfoot, by a bridge. On the right, near the junction of the Nethan and the Clyde, are the ruins of the Castle of Craignethan or Draphane, situated on a single rock overhanging the former stream. Craignethan has furnished the author of "Old Mortality" with his description of Tillicudlem; it is now the property of Lord Douglas. A short way beyond, on the north bank of the river, is Carfin House (Nisbet, Esq.), and soon after the road enters the plantations of Stonebyres (Monteith, Esq.) The channel of the river now becomes rugged and confined, and the banks more precipitous; and, in a short time, a path, laid out by the well-known Robert Owen, conducts the tourist to

THE FALLS OF THE CLYDE.

The first is called the Fall of Stonebyres. The river here makes three distinct falls, being broken by two projecting rocks. Passing, on the left, Sunnyside Lodge (A. Gillespie, Esq.), and, on the right, Kirkfield (Steel, Esq.), and other elegant villas, the tourist, at the distance of a mile from the Fall of Stonebyres, crosses the Clyde by an ancient bridge of three arches.

In visiting the Falls of Clyde from Lanark, the tourist should at once proceed to the uppermost, called Bonnington Linn, two miles from Lanark. A romantic path leads to it through the grounds of Bonnington House (Sir Charles Ross). Above this cataract the river moves very slowly, but all at once it bends towards the north-east, and throws itself over a perpendicular rock of about thirty feet into a deep hollow or basin. Corra Linn (half a mile below that of Bonnington) is the grandest of the falls, where the river takes three distinct leaps, in height altogether about eighty-four feet. The best view of this magnificent fall is from the semicircular seat on the verge of the cliff opposite. Upon a rock above the fall, on the opposite side of the river, is the old Castle of Cora, and to the right of this castle Cora House (George Cranstoun, Esq.) About half a mile below Corra Linn is the village of New Lanark, originally established in the year 1783 by the benevolent David Dale of Glasgow, father-in-law of Robert Owen. In Bonnington House are preserved two relics of Sir William Wallace:—a portrait of the hero, and a very curious chair, on which he is said to have sat.

LANARK,

a royal burgh, and the county town of Lanarkshire, is situated at the distance of twenty-five miles from Glasgow, and thirty-two from Edinburgh. Its vicinity to the Falls of Clyde makes it a favourite place of resort for strangers during the summer months. The principal inn, the Clydesdale Hotel, is equal, in point of accommodation, to any provincial establishment in Scotland. It was in Lanark that the Scottish hero Wallace commenced his glorious exertions to free his country from a foreign yoke, and tradition points out a number of localities in the vicinity identified with his name and exploits.

About a quarter of a mile to the east of the town are the ruins of the old church of Lanark. The Castle Hill, a small mount in the vicinity of the town, is supposed to have been a Roman Castellum. There are likewise two Roman camps in the neighbourhood, the largest of which, not far from Cleghorn House, measures 600 yards in length, and 420 in breadth.

There are a number of handsome seats in the neighbourhood of Lanark, the most splendid of which are Carstairs House (Henry Montcith, Esq.), and Lee House (Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart, Bart.)

No traveller should leave this district without visiting Cartland Crag on Mouse Water, about a mile west from Lanark. The stream flows through a deep chasm, whose rocky sides rise to the height of about 400 feet. A few years ago a bridge was thrown across this narrow chasm, consisting of three arches of the height of 128 feet. At a little distance below is a narrow old bridge, supposed to be of Roman origin. On the north side of the stream, a few yards above the new bridge, is a cave in the face of the rock, termed "Wallace's Cave," which is pointed out by tradition as the hiding-place of that hero after he had slain Haselrig, the English Sheriff. About a mile and a half westward from Lanark, on the south side of the Mouse, is the ancient house of Jerviswood, the seat of the illustrious patriot who was murdered under the forms of law during the government of Charles II.

V.

GLASGOW—DUMBARTON—HELENSBURGH—GREENOCK—LARGS—ARRAN
DUNOON—ROTHSAY—OBAN.

STARTING from the Broomielaw in one of the steam-boats which ply on the river, a few minutes' sail brings the passenger to the mouth of the Kelvin, a stream celebrated in Scottish song. The village on the left is Govan. On both sides of the river there is a series of pleasant suburban villas. About two miles below Govan, on the same side of the river, is Shieldhall (A. Johnston, Esq.) On the right, Jordanhill (James Smith, Esq.) A little farther down the river, and on the same side, is Scotstoun, the seat of Miss Oswald. On the left is Elderslie House, the seat of Alexander Spiers Esq., and about a mile farther down is Blythswood House, formerly called Renfield, the seat of Archibald Campbell, Esq. Between Elderslie and Blythswood is Renfrew Ferry, where a near view may be obtained of the ancient burgh of Renfrew. The appearance of the town is mean and antiquated. The barony of Renfrew was the first possession of the Stuart family in Scotland. It gives the title of Baron to the Prince of Wales. The collected waters of the two Carts and the Gryfe flow into the Clyde at Inehinnan, about a mile below Renfrew. At a little above Erskine Ferry stands North Bar, a large and now dilapidated mansion, formerly the seat of Lord Sempill. At a little distance from the river, on the left, is the old mansion-house of Erskine, the ancient seat of the Earls of Mar. Robert, eleventh Lord Blantyre, who perished accidentally in the commotions at Brussels, September 1830, erected the new princely mansion which crowns the rising ground on the same side of the river. The tourist is now half way between Glasgow and Greenock. The river has expanded greatly, and assumed the appearance of a lake, apparently closed in front. The lofty heights on the right are the Kilpatrick Hills; the village in the narrow plain between them and the river is Kilpatrick, and the little bay in front is Bowling Bay. Opposite Bowling Inn may be perceived the mouth of the Great Junction Canal, which unites the east and west coasts of Scotland, by means of the Firths of Forth and Clyde. At a short distance below, on the right, is the little promontory of Dunglass Point, the western termination of Antoninus' Wall or Graham's Dyke, with the ruins of Dunglass Castle, formerly the property of the Colquhouns of Luss, but now belonging to Buchanan of Aneintorlie. On the left, in the distance, are seen the Church and Manse of Erskine, Bishopston House (Lord Blantyre), and Drums (Captain Darroch.) On the opposite side are Milton Island, Milton House, and

Print Works (Mr. Mitchell), Dumbuck House (Col. Geils), at the foot of Dumbuck Hill (Hill of Roes), Garshake (— Dixon), Chapel Green, and Silverton Hill. The most prominent object is the rock of Dumbarton, rising suddenly from the point of junction of the Leven and Clyde, to the height of 560 feet, measuring a mile in circumference, terminating in two sharp points, one higher than the other, and sprinkled over with houses and batteries. At the union of Scotland with England, it was one of the four fortresses stipulated to be kept up, and accordingly it is still in repair, and occupied by a garrison. Opposite to Dumbarton Castle, on the left, is West Sea Bank, and beyond the Leven, on the right, Leven Grove, the seat of the Dixons of Dumbarton. Two miles farther, on the left, is Finlayston, formerly a mansion of the Earls of Glencairn, now the property of Graham of Gartmore; on the right are Clyde Bank and Clyde Cottage. Approaching Port-Glasgow, at a little distance to the east, is the Castle of Newark, which at one time belonged to a branch of the Maxwells, afterwards to the Belhaven family, and is now the property of Lady Shaw Stewart. Port-Glasgow was founded in 1668 by the merchants of Glasgow. Since the river was deepened, Port-Glasgow has lost much of the consequence it originally possessed. On the opposite shore of the Clyde stood the Castle of Cardross, in which Robert Bruce breathed his last. For several miles the shore is thickly studded with villas, among which we may notice Ardarden House, Ardmore House, Camis-Eskan, Kilmahew Castle, and Drumfork House, all on the right side of the Firth. Three and a half miles from Dumbarton is the church of Cardross, with its little attendant village. Five miles farther along the shore, the beautiful sea-bathing village of Helensburgh occupies a sheltered situation at the opening of Gare Loch. A mile to the westward is the pleasant inn of Ardincaple, and a mile and a half farther are the village and kirk of Row, the parish church of Helensburgh. The promontory opposite Helensburgh, lying between the Gare Loch and Loch Long, is occupied by the mansion and grounds of Roseneath, a seat of the Argyle family. After a sail from Glasgow of from two hours to two hours and a half, we reach the large seaport of Greenock. The situation of Greenock, with the mountains of Argyleshire and Dumbartonshire rising on the opposite side, is very fine. The view from the quay is perhaps the finest commanded by any seaport in the kingdom. Leaving Greenock, the steamer makes direct for Kempock Point. The principal villas on the shore to the left are Rosebank, Seabank, Glenpark, Finnart, Ladyburn House, and Bridgend. About three miles below Greenock, at the bottom of a beautiful little bay, is situated the pretty village of Gourrock. It commands a noble sea view, and the walks along the shore, towards the Cloch, are very beautiful. About a quarter of a mile off Kempock Point, a promontory, which forms the western boundary of Gourrock Bay,

the Comet steam-boat was run down by the Ayr steam-packet, October 21, 1825, when upwards of fifty individuals found a watery grave. A mile farther along this coast is the old ruin of Laven Tower, crowning a fine eminence. About three miles below Gourock the coasts bends to the south, at the Cloeh Lighthouse, one of the most important beacons on the Clyde. A little below stands Ardgowan, the seat of Sir R. M. Shaw Stewart, Bart. A short way farther on, at the bottom of a small bay, is the little sequestered village of Innerkip, one of the most delightful watering-places on the west coast. In the neighbourhood is Kelly House, the seat of Robert Wallace, Esq., M.P. The counties of Renfrew and Ayr are here divided by Kellyburn. The next promontory is Knock Point, on rounding which we come in sight of the beautiful village of Largs. Two miles northward from Largs is the mansion of Brisbane, and two miles to the east is Kelburn, the seat of the Earl of Glasgow. The battle of Largs, between the Scottish army and that of Haco, King of Norway, in which the latter was defeated with great slaughter, took place on a large plain upon the sea-shore, to the south of the village. From Largs the steamer, on *certain* days, proceeds, by way of Millport, to Arran. Those wishing to visit this interesting island according to this route, should make inquiry, before starting, as to the course the steamer takes. The most expeditious way of getting to Arran is by railway from Glasgow to Ardrossan, between which town and Brodiek steamers ply twice every day.

Returning to Cloeh Point, straight opposite, on the coast of Argyle, stands Dunoon, a sea-bathing village, much resorted to in summer. The Castle of Dunoon, once a royal residence and a strong fortress, is now in a state of ruin. At a short distance from Dunoon is the Holy Loch, surrounded by steep and picturesque hills. On its eastern shore is the retired village of Kilmun. On leaving Dunoon the steamer skirts along Bawkie Bay. The peninsula of Cowal ends a few miles lower at Toward Point, where there is a lighthouse, besides a large modern edifice, Toward Castle, the seat of Kirkman Finlay, Esq. On the neighbouring heights on the right are the ruins of Toward Castle, the ancient seat of the Lamonts. Turning Toward Point, we enter the Kyles of Bute (the crooked strait which divides Argyleshire from Bute), and in a short time reach the pleasant town of Rothsay. The town consists of several neat streets. From various elevated points around it, fine views may be obtained of the neighbouring coasts. The ancient royal Castle of Rothsay, the favourite residence of Robert III., is one of the largest ruins in Scotland. The closet in which that monarch died is still pointed out. The western side of the Bay of Rothsay commands a view of the entrance to the Kyles, and the mouth of Loch Strevan, with the shores of Cowal.

About two miles from Rothsay the steam-boat passes Port Bannatyne,

a beautiful village circling round the bottom of Kames Bay; in the immediate vicinity stands Kames Castle, an old fortified mansion still inhabited. Between Rothsay and Kilchattan Bay stands Mount Stewart, the seat of the Marquis of Bute, surrounded by fine woods. Etterick Bay, on the west side of the island, is often visited on account of its picturesque scenery. After passing the mouth of Loch Strevan, the channel rapidly narrows. Between the ferry and the entrance of Loch Ridden, it is contracted by four islands. The passage, though narrow and intricate, is exceedingly interesting. Leaving the entrance to Loch Ridden on the right, the steamer emerges into the open space between Ard-lamont Point on the mainland, and Etterick Bay in Bute. The heights of Arran are seen here to great advantage. On rounding Ard-lamont Point, the steamer enters Loch Fyne. On the left is the islet of Inchmarnock, with the ruins of a chapel; and soon after we pass another islet, called Slate Island. On the left is the wild and rugged coast of Kintyre. The steamer now enters the secure harbour of East Tarbet. East Tarbet is a picturesque fishing village, situated upon a narrow isthmus uniting Kintyre with Knapdale. In the immediate vicinity are the ruins of Tarbet Castle. Leaving Tarbet, and pursuing our course northwards, we pass Barmore Island, and shortly after come in sight of the village of Lochgilphead, and the extremity of the Crinan Canal. This canal, which was formed to save doubling the Mull of Kintyre, is only nine miles in length, but has no fewer than fifteen locks. On entering the canal, a good view is obtained of Lochgilphead and Kilmory, the seat of Sir John Ord. Two miles from the sea-lock, on the left, is Oakfield. The canal here passes through an extensive tract of marshy uninteresting country. Passing the village of Bellanach, we enter the Bay of Crinan. Upon the right is the modernised Castle of Duntroon (— Malcolm, Esq.), and northward, on the same side, Loch Craignish, a fine arm of the sea, intersected by a chain of beautiful little islands, covered with ancient oak trees. The steam-boat proceeds through the Dorishmore or Great Gate, between the Point of Craignish and one of the chain of islets just mentioned. Iona and Isla are now in sight. On the south are the shores of Knapdale, and to the north the islands of Shuna and Luing, with Loch Melfort opening to the right. Two miles from the Point of Luing, is Blackmill Bay, opposite which is the island of Lunga. Three miles farther north is the slate islet of Balnahuay, and farther to the west the Garveloch Isles. The Sound of Cuan runs between the northern extremity of Luing and the island of Seil. The length of this beautiful and diversified passage is about three miles. On the west side of Seil is the circular islet of Easdale, celebrated for its slate quarries. After passing Easdale and the Point of Ardincaple, Loch Feochan opens on the right, and a distinct view is obtained of the broad-shouldered and double-

peaked Ben Cruachan. To the north is the island of Kerrera, with the ruins of Gylen Castle occupying its southern point. This island forms a natural breakwater to the Bay of Oban. At the head of this bay is situated the pleasant and thriving village of Oban. The high cliffs on the north side of the bay command one of the finest views in Scotland. They terminate in a rocky promontory, surmounted by Dunolly Castle, an ivy-clad square keep, the ancient seat of the once powerful family of the M'Dougals of Lorn, whose representative resides here in Dunolly House.* A little to the north of Dunolly, stands the Castle of Dunstaffnage, which was occasionally possessed by the early Scottish kings. From this ancient seat of royalty, it is said, the coronation stone, now in Westminster Abbey, was transferred by Kenneth II. to Scone.

* “Nothing can be more wildly beautiful than the situation of Dunolly. The ruins are situated upon a bold and precipitous promontory overhanging Loch Etive, and distant about a mile from the village and port of Oban. The principal part which remains is the donjon or keep; but fragments of other buildings, overgrown with ivy, attest that it had once been a place of importance, as large, apparently, as Ardtornish or Dunstaffnage. These fragments enclose a court-yard, of which the keep probably formed one side; the entrance being by a steep ascent from the neck of the isthmus, formerly cut across by a moat, and defended, doubtless, by outworks and a drawbridge. Beneath the castle stands the present mansion of the family, having on the one hand Loch Etive, with its islands and mountains, on the other two romantic eminences tufted with copsewood. There are other accompaniments suited to the scene; in particular, a huge upright pillar or detached fragment of that sort of rock called plum-pudding stone, upon the shore, about a quarter of a mile from the castle. It is called *Clachna-cau*, or the Dog's Pillar, because Fingal is said to have used it as a stake to which he bound his celebrated dog Bran. Others say, that when the Lord of the Isles came upon a visit to the Lord of Lorn, the dogs brought for his sport were kept beside this pillar. Upon the whole, a more delightful and romantic spot can scarce be conceived; and it receives a moral interest from the considerations attached to the residence of a family once powerful enough to confront and defeat Robert Bruce, and now sunk into the shade of private life. It is at present possessed by Patrick MacDougall, Esq., the lineal and undisputed representative of the ancient Lords of Lorn. The heir of Dunolly fell in Spain, fighting under the Duke of Wellington—a death well becoming his ancestry.”—*Lord of the Isles*.

VI.

GLASGOW—TOBERMORY—STAFFA—IONA.

TOURISTS wishing to proceed to Staffa usually leave Glasgow in a steam-boat for Tobermory in Mull, touching at Oban in their way. After leaving Oban, the steamer passes Kerrera and approaches Lismore, a fertile island about nine miles in length by two in breadth. Leaving Lismore on the right, the steamer enters the sound of Mull, and passes the Lady Rock, visible only at low water, on which M'Lean of Duart exposed his wife, a daughter of M'Dougal of Lorn, intending that she should be swept away by the returning tide.* Duart Castle is seen on the left, on the shore of Mull. Opposite to Duart, on the coast of Morven, there is a corresponding baronial ruin, Ardtornish Castle, described by Scott in his "Lord of the Isles," Canto First and Notes. It was one of the principal seats of the Lords of the Isles during the period of their independence. Another residence of the Island Kings next meets the eye in the Castle of Aros in Mull, a powerful rock-built fortress, situated about half way from either end of the sound.† Holding on towards the head of the sound, the steamer, seven miles beyond Aros, reaches Tobermory (the well of our lady St. Mary), the only town in Mull. It was founded in 1788 by the British Fishery Company, and is finely situated at the head of the inner recess of a well protected bay. In the immediate vicinity is Drinfin, the mansion of M'Lean of Coll. This romantic spot is well worthy the notice of the tourist. Quitting Tobermory, we enter Loch Sunart. Seven miles from Tobermory, on the Ardnamurchan coast, are seen the ruins of Mingarry Castle, anciently the residence of the MacIans, a clan of the MacDonalds. Rounding the point of Cullich, the last promontory of Mull, we find ourselves moving freely on the bosom of the Atlantic, and at the same moment, if the weather is fine, the islands of Mull, including the Treshnish Isles, Tiree, Coll, Muck, Eig, and Rum, burst on the view, and, far to the north-west, the faint outlines of South Uist and Barra. Staffa is about eight miles distant from the western coast of Mull. It is about three quarters of a mile in length by half a mile in breadth. The most elevated point is toward the south west, where the rock attains an elevation of about 144 feet. The first cave approached is the Clam-shell Cave, on one side of which the basaltic columns appear bent like the ribs of a ship, while the opposite wall is made up of the ends of horizontal columns, resembling the surface of a honeycomb. This cave is 30 feet in height, and 16 or 18 in breadth at

* This incident has been made the subject of a tragedy by Joanna Baillie.

† From the village of Aros there is a road which leads across the island to Loch-na-Keal, and thence to Laggan Ulva, where there is a place of embarkation for Staffa and Iona.

the entrance, its length being 130 feet. Next occurs the noted rock Buachaille or the Herdsman, a conoidal pile of columns, about 30 feet high. From this spot the pillars extend in one continued colonnade along the whole face of the cliff to the entrance of Fingal's Cave, by far the most impressive and interesting object in the island. The height from the water at mean tide to the top of the arch at the entrance is 66 feet, its breadth 42, and its whole length 227 feet. The sides within are columnar, and for the most part perpendicular, the columns being broken and grouped in many different ways. As the sea never entirely ebbs from this cave, the beautiful green water forms the only flooring, along which a boat may be pushed.* Nothing can surpass the beautiful symmetry and grandeur of this wondrous pile. The Boat Cave, and Mackinnon's, or the Cormorant Cave, are two of less extent and beauty, which are usually visited after Fingal's Cave.

Iona or Icolmkill, celebrated as an early seat of Christianity, is about nine miles to the south of Staffa. It is nearly three miles in length and one in breadth. The origin of the celebrity of Iona is to be traced to its having become, about the year 565, the residence of Columba, an Irish Christian preacher. The monastery became, in subsequent years, the dwelling of the Cluniacenses, a class of monks who followed the rule of St. Bennet. At the Reformation, Iona, with its abbey, was annexed to the bishopric of Argyle by James VI. in the year 1617. The celebrated ruins consist of a cathedral, a nunnery, and St. Oran's Chapel. The latter, which appears to be the oldest building now standing, is of small extent (60 feet by 20) and rude architectural style, and was probably built by the Norwegians. It contains some tombs of different dates, and there are many carved stones in the pavement. The chapel of the nunnery is the next in the order of antiquity; it is in good preservation, the roof has been vaulted, and part of it remains. The nuns were not displaced at the Reformation, but continued, a long time after that event, to live together. They followed the rule of St. Augustine. The Cathedral Church of St. Mary is the principal edifice; it has obviously been erected at two distinct periods. Its present form is that of a cross, the length being about 160 feet, the breadth 24; the tower is about 70 feet high, divided into three storeys. Most families of distinction in the Highlands had burying-places here, and many erected votive chapels in different parts of the island. It has been recorded that there were, at one time, 360 stone crosses in Iona, but of these relics only four now exist. The island contains 450 inhabitants, and is the property of the Duke of Argyle.

* The best views of these remarkable caves are to be found in the plates annexed to Professor Phillips' able treatise on Geology, reprinted from the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

THE CALEDONIAN CANAL.

TOURISTS generally proceed to Oban by Lochgilphead and the Crinan Canal. There are two routes by land from Oban to Fort William ; the coast line by Connel Ferry, and Appin, which is the shorter of the two, and the other by Taynuilt, Dalmally, and Glencoe.

Loch Linnhe, bounded on the one hand by the craggy knolls of Appin, on the other by the hills of Morven, is the commencement of the chain of salt and fresh water lakes formed into the Caledonian Canal, and presents, on both sides, scenery of a most romantic character. Opposite to the upper extremity of Lismore, Loch Creran branches off into Lorn. The first mansion to the north of this loch is Airds, the seat of Sir John Campbell; next is the ruin of Castle Stalker. Appin House (Downie of Appin), next occurs, and after that, at the mouth of Loch Leven, Ardshiel (Stewart, Esq.) From Ballachulish Ferry on Loch Leven, noted for its slate quarry, the West Highland road penetrates the savage vale of Glencoe. Coran Ferry, nine miles from Fort William, divides Loch Linnhe from Loch Eil. Fort William and the contiguous village of Maryburgh stand on a bend of Loch Eil, near the confluence of the river Lochy; the Fort was erected in King William's reign. The most prominent feature of this neighbourhood is Ben Nevis, long reputed the highest mountain in Britain. Its height is 4370 feet. Two miles from Fort William stands the old Castle of Inverlochy. The distance from Loch Eil to Loch Lochy is eight miles. At Corrae are three locks, and, a mile beyond, a series of eight locks called Neptune's Staircase. Each lock is 180 feet long, 40 broad, and 20 deep. Passing the villages of West and East Moy, the steamer, two miles farther, enters Loch Lochy, which is ten

miles in length by about one in breadth; near the west end there is a fine bay called the Bay of Arkaig, at a short distance from which is the mansion of Loehiel. The distance between Loch Lochy and Loch Oich is nearly two miles. Leaving the village of Laggan on the right, the steamer enters Loch Oich, which forms the summit level of the Caledonian Canal. It is a small loch about four miles long, by half a mile broad. The distance from Loch Oich to Loch Ness is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Fort Augustus is situated at the south west extremity of Loch Ness; it was built shortly after the rebellion of 1715. There are six locks here through which the steam-boat descends into Loch Ness. This loch is about 24 miles in length; it is of great depth in many places, and never freezes. A short distance from Fort Augustus, we pass the mouth of Glenmoriston and the mansion of the proprietor, James Murray Grant, Esq., beautifully situated. A few miles farther on the right is Foyers House and the mouth of the river Foyers, where the steamer stops to afford passengers an opportunity of viewing the famous Fall of Foyers. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from this, on the left, are seen the ruins of Castle Urquhart, often noticed in the annals of the earlier Scottish monarchs. Glen Urquhart, which recedes behind the castle, is a beautiful Highland vale, containing many gentlemen's seats, and, at the mouth of the glen, a good inn called Drumindrochet. Glen Urquhart chiefly belongs to Grant of Grant. At the ferry of Bona, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Drumindrochet, the steamer enters Loch Dochfour by a narrow channel about a quarter of a mile in length. At Lochend the steamer again enters the canal and proceeds to Muirton, where it descends by four locks to the level of Loch Beaully, an arm of the Murray Firth.

The Caledonian Canal was finally opened in October 1822. The whole distance from the Atlantic to the German Ocean is $60\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of which 37 are through natural sheets of water, and 23 cut as a canal. The total disbursements up to the 1st of May 1839, were £1,023,628. The revenue derived from the tonnage does not exceed £3000 a-year.



ROUTE TO STIRLING BY STEAM-BOAT.








Steam-boats sail for Alloa and Stirling every day from Granton Pier. Coaches from Croall's office, Princes Street, and the Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railway trains, start in time to suit the sailings of the steamer.

Looking across the Firth, upon leaving the pier, the Burgh of Burntisland may be observed directly opposite. Leaving Granton, Laurieston Castle, the residence of John Law, projector of the Mississippi scheme, is seen on the same side. The seat of the Earl of Morton is close by the town of Aberdour, on the north shore; and near this point lies the island of Inch Colm, with the remains of a monastery founded by Alexander I. On the south shore, at the mouth of the river Almond, stand the village of Cramond and Cramond House, and a little farther west is Dalmeny Park, the property of the Earl of Rosebery. Donnibrissel, a seat of the Earl of Moray, may be seen directly opposite, and to the westward of it lies the burgh of Inverkeithing. In the strait between North and South Queensferry is the island of Inchgarvie. The ruins of Rosyth Castle stand on a rocky promontory on the north shore. In this castle, it is said, Oliver Cromwell's mother was born. Three miles farther west, on the south coast, and about a mile from the shore, is Hopetoun House, the splendid mansion of the Earl of that name, and on a peninsula to the westward stands Blackness Castle, by the Articles of the Union to be kept in repair. Close by the village of Charlestown, on the north side of the Forth, stands Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin. Returning to the south coast, and proceeding westward, may be seen in succession

Borrowstounness; Kinneil House, the residence of the late Professor Dugald Stewart; and Grangemouth, situated at the mouth of Carron Water. On the north side is Culross, and three miles to the westward of it lies the town of Kincardine. In its vicinity stands Tulliallen Castle; right opposite to Tulliallen, upon a height, is Airth Castle, and about a mile to the west of Airth Castle is Dnnmore House, the residence of the Earl of Dunmore. The town of Clackmannan stands on an eminence on the north side of the river, and to the west of it is Clackmannan Tower, said to have been built by Robert Bruce. Near the thriving town of Alloa stands Alloa Tower, built about the 13th century. The windings of the Forth now become more and more eccentric, the distance to Stirling Bridge by land being six miles, while by the river it is sixteen. On the same side as Alloa, and a little to the westward, is Tullibody House, a residence of the Abercromby family. The Ochil Hills, from their immediate proximity, now assume an air of imposing grandeur, and Stirling Castle forms a magnificent feature in the landscape. For the description of Stirling, see the Tour to the Trosachs and Loch Lomond.












ROAD ITINERARY.

I. EDINBURGH.—GALASHIELS.—MELROSE.—JEDBURGH.—51 MILES.

ON RIGHT FROM EDIN.	From Jed.	EDINBURGH.	From Edin.	ON LEFT FROM EDIN.
		Leave Edinburgh by Newington.		
Grange House, Sir Thos. Dick Lauder, Bart.	49	Powburn.	2	
	48	Libberton vill. & Kirk.	3	
In the neighbourhood	47	Gilmerton.	4	Eldin, —
Roslin Castle and Chapel.	45	Lasswade.	6	Melville Castle, Lord Melville.
Hawthornden, once the seat of Drummond the Poet; under the house are several curious caves.	43	 cr. South Esk.	8	Newbattle Abbey, Marquis of Lothian.
Dalhousie Castle, Earl of Dalhousie, an ancient seat modernized.	42	Dalhousie.	9	Powder Mills, the oldest in Scotland.
Arniston, — Dundas, Esq.	39 ³ / ₄	Kirkhill vill. & Kirk.	11 ¹ / ₄	Ruins of Borthwick Castle, with Borthwick Kirk. The Castle is very entire, and was inhabited for a short time in 1567 by Queen Mary and Bothwell.
Heriot House.	38	Fushie Bridge.	13	
Heriot Kirk and Manse.	31	Middleton.		
Bowland, — Walker, Esq.	27	Crookston.		
		 cr. Heriot Water.		
Torwoodlee and Fernie- lie, — Pringle, Esq.	25 ¹ / ₂	 cr. Crookston Wat.	24	Crookston House, — Borthwick, Esq.
Galashiels is separated from this line of road by the Gala, which joins the Tweed about a mile below.	20 ¹ / ₂	Gala bank Inn.	25 ¹ / ₂	Pirn, — Tait, Esq.
Gala House, — Scott, Esq.		Torsonce Inn.		
Across the river may be seen Abbotsford, the seat of Sir Walter Scott.		Stow vill.		
Melrose Abbey, the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in Scotland.	15	Buckholm Farm.		
In St. Boswell's Village a great annual fair is held on the 18th of July for horses, cattle, sheep, &c.	13	Laudhopeburn House.	30 ¹ / ₂	
Anerum House, Sir Wm. Scott, Bart.	10	Langhaugh.		
Near Anerum the Battle of Lilliards Edge was fought in 1545, where a body of English troops, under Lord Evers and Sir Brian Latoun, were completely defeated by the Earl of Angus.	3	 cr. Allan Water.		Langlee House, — Bruce, Esq.
		 cr. Tweed.		Pavillion, L. Somerville. The vale of the Allan is supposed to be the "Glen-dearg" of the Monastery.
		Darnick vill.		
		MELROSE.	36	Near Melrose are the Eildon Hills, on which are the remains of Roman Camps.
		Eildon vill.		
		Newton, Dryburgh.	38	Dryburgh Abbey is beautifully situated on the left bank of the Tweed. Sir Walter Scott was interred here. Farther down the Tweed is Mertoun, the seat of Lord Polwarth.
		St. Boswell's.	41	
		Anerum,	48	
		where the Ale joins the Teviot.		
		Teviot Bridge.		
	2	 cr. Teviot.		
		Bonjedward.	49	Near Anerum the Roman road from York to the Firth of Forth passes.
		 cr. Jed Water.		
		JEDBURGH.	51	











Jedburgh is situated on the west bank of the Jed, in the midst of a country beautifully wooded. It is a royal burgh of very ancient erection, and was one of the chief Border towns, and a place of considerable importance before the Union. After that period its trade was, in a great measure, destroyed; it has now, however, greatly revived. The remains of the Abbey form the principal object of curiosity in Jedburgh. It was founded either in 1118 or 1147, and, after various damages in the course of the Border wars, was burnt by the Earl of Hertford in 1545. It is a magnificent ruin, and is considered the most perfect and beautiful specimen of the Saxon and early Gothic in Scotland. Part of the west end is fitted up as a parish church. The Castle of Jedburgh, situated on an eminence at the town head, was a fortress of very great strength. The ground is now occupied by a Jail. The environs of Jedburgh abound in rich woodland scenes. Some remains of the famous ancient forest are to be seen in the neighbourhood of the half ruined castle of Ferniehirst, belonging to the Marquis of Lothian, and the original seat of his ancestors, the Kers. Jedburgh contains above 4000 inhabitants, and joins with Haddington, North Berwick, Dunbar, and Lauder, in electing a member of Parliament.

II. EDINBURGH.—DALKEITH.—LAUDER.—KELSO.—42 MILES.

ON RIGHT FROM EDIN.	From Kelso.	EDINBURGH.	From Edin.	ON LEFT FROM EDIN.
		Leave Edinburgh by Hope Park Chapel.		
	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	Gibbet Toll.	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Inch, Little Gilmour, Esq.	41	Salisbury Green.	1	
Said to have acquired its name from the French attendants of Queen Mary.	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. Pow Burn.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ruins of Craigmillar Castle, a residence of Queen Mary.
Drum, ——— formerly a seat of the Somerville family.	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	Little France.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Population 5586;
	36	 cr. N. Esk River and enter Dalkeith.	6	Dalkeith Palace and grounds, Duke of Buccleuch.
Melville Castle, Lord Melville.		 cr. South Esk.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oxenford Castle, Earl of Stair.
Newbattle Abbey, Marquis of Lothian.	32	Cranstoun Kirk.	9	
Near Crichton Castle, once the residence of Chancellor Crichton.	30	Pathhead.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		 cr. Fala Water. Fala vill.		
	27	Blackshiels Inn.	15	Sontra Hill, 1230 feet above the level of the sea, where there was once an hospital built in 1164 by Malcolm IV.
		 cr. Soutra.		
		Enter Berwickshire.		
		 cr. Red Brae.		
		 cr. Channelkirk Burn.		
	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	Carfrae Mill Inn.	21	
Lauder a royal burgh.	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cr. Leader Wat.		Cochrane, Earl of Mar, and other favourites of James III. were hanged by the factious nobles over Lauder bridge.
	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	LAUDER.	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	Close beside Lauder stands Thirlestane Castle, an ancient and spacious edifice, the seat of the Earl of Lauderdale.
		[Inns:—The Black Bull.]		
		 cr. Leader Wat.		
	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	Thirlestane.	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hume Castle seen on a height to the left. Also Mellerstain House, Geo. Baillie, Esq. of Jerviswood.
John Spottiswoode, Esq. lineal descendant of Archbishop Spottiswoode the historian.	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Spottiswood.	29	
	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Whitburn Inn.	29 $\frac{1}{4}$	
The original residence of the Gordon family, and from which their title of Duke was derived.	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Legerwood Kirk.	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	
The scene of the boyhood of Sir Walter Scott.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Gordon Kirk, and vill. of West Gordon.	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. Eden.	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	4	Smailholm vill. and Tower.	38	Nenthorn House, Roy, Esq.; formerly possessed by a branch of the powerful family of the Kers.
Fleurs, Duke of Roxburghe.		Nenthorn vill. & Kirk.		
		 cr. Eden.		
		KELSO.	42	










Kelso is a handsome town, containing a spacious square or market-place, in which stand the town-house, and many elegant houses and shops. The Tweed is here crossed by a handsome bridge of Rennie's construction, from which the view, looking westward, and taking in Fleurs, the seat of the Duke of Roxburghe, is extremely beautiful. Kelso Abbey is well deserving of attention for its venerable antiquity, and the purity of its Saxon architecture. It was founded in 1128 by David I. who dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and St. John, and endowed it with immense possessions and privileges. In this Abbey James III. was crowned in 1460. The ruins of Roxburgh Castle, so celebrated in Scottish history, are situated about a mile from Kelso, near the junction of the Tweed and Teviot. Kelso contains above 4000 inhabitants.

III. EDINBURGH.—SELKIRK.—HAWICK.—LONGTOWN.—85½ MILES.











ON RIGHT FROM EDIN.	From Longtown	For the space between Edinburgh and Galashiels, 30½ miles, see No. 1. A new road from Gala- shiels to Selkirk was form- ed in 1829, now crossing the Tweed and Ettrick by two handsome bridges. It leaves the old road at Crosslee toll-bar, three miles from Galashiels.	From Edin.	ON LEFT FROM EDIN.
A little above Yair is Ashiestiel, formerly the re- sidence of Sir W. Scott.	53	Whitebank.	29	
Near Selkirk is Bowhill, a seat of the Duke of Buc- cleuch.	50	 cr. Gala Water.		
	49	 cr. Tweed at Yair Bridge.	32	
	46	Sunderland.	33	Sunderland Hall, Plomer.
Philiphaugh, a plain to the north of the junction of the Ettrick and Yarrow, was the scene of the fa- mous battle between the army of the Marquis of Montrose, and a body of horse commanded by Gen- eral Leslie, in which the former was completely de- feated.	41	 cr. Ettrick Wat. and enter SELKIRK.	39½	Selkirk is a royal burgh, containing a population of 1800. A band of Selkirk burgesses behaved with great gallantry at Flodden. A standard was taken by them, which is still pre- served by the corporation. A great business in shoe- making was formerly car- ried on. The electors of Selkirk vote with those of the county.
Wool, Scott, Esq.	40½	Immediately beyond Sel- kirk, pass the Haining, — Pringle, Esq.		Sinton, Scott, Esq.
Thirlestane, Lord Napier.	34½	 cr. Ale Water.	44½	
Wilton House, across the Teviot.	34	Ashkirk.	44¾	
Near Hawick, on the banks of the Teviot, stands Braxholm Castle, be- longing to the Duke of Buccleuch, and the chief scene of the Lay of the Last Minstrel.	32	Wilton Kirk.	50¼	
Here Johnny Armstrong and his men were hanged by the summary justice of James V.	26	 cr. the Teviot, and enter HAWICK.	50¾	Population, 4970; a re- markably active manufac- turing town, chiefly pro- ducing hosiery. Votes with the county.
Mickledale, Beatty, Esq.	22	Junction of Borthwick and Teviot.	52¾	Goldiland's Tower, cele- brated in Border ballads.
Langholm Lodge, a mi- nor seat of the Duke of Buccleuch.	16	 cr. the Teviot.	58¾	On the heights where the counties of Roxburgh and Dumfries meet.
	11¼	Carlinrig Ch. in ruins.	63½	
	9½	Mossaul Inn.	69½	
Near Hollows is Gilnockie Tower, the ruined strong- hold of Johnny Armstrong.	8	Ewes Kirk.		
	6	 cr. Ewes Bridge.		Broomholm, — Max- well, Esq.
	3½	Langholm vill.	73¾	
	2½	 cr. Esk River.	75½	The banks of the Esk are here romantically beau- tiful.
		Hollows vill.	77	
		 cr. Canobie Wat.	78	
		Canobie vill.	79	
		Scots Dyke toll-bar, Where English ground commences.	81½	
		Kirk Andrews.	82½	Across the Esk is Neth- erby, the beautiful seat of Sir James Graham Bart.
		 cr. the Esk, and enter LONGTOWN.	85¾	

IV. EDINBURGH.—MUSSELBURGH.—HADDINGTON.—DUNBAR.—BERWICK.

57½ MILES.

ON RIGHT FROM EDIN.	From Berwick.	EDINBURGH.	From Edin.	ON LEFT FROM EDIN.
		Leave Edinburgh by Re- gent Bridge.		
Fine view of Arthur's Seat and St. Anthony's Chapel.		Jock's Lodge.		Restalrig.
New Hailes, Sir C. D.		Portobello.	3	Lochend House.
Fergusson, Bart.		Duddingstone Salt Pans.		Piershill Barracks, with accommodation for 1000 Cavalry.
Pinkie House, Sir John Hope, Bart., M.P., near the spot where the battle of Pinkie was fought in 1547.	52	 cr. Esk Bridge.	5½/4	Portobello, much re- sorted to by the inhabitants of Edinburgh for sea-bath- ing.
Coalston, Earl of Dal- housie.	48	Fisherrow and		Musselburgh Race- course, upon which the Edinburgh Races are run annually.
Lennox Love, L. Blantyre.	45	MUSSELBURGH.	6	On the coast, Preston- pans village.
In Haddington the chief object of interest is the old Franciscan Church. Here, according to some writers, John Knox was born.	41	HADDINGTON.	10	Gosford House, Earl of Wemyss.
Anisfield, E. of Wemyss.		A royal burgh.	13	The battle of Preston, in which the Royal troops, under Sir John Cope, were defeated by the Highland- ers under Prince Charles Stuart, was fought in this neighbourhood. The house of Colonel Gardiner, and the spot where he fell, as well as the tree under which Prince Charles stood during the battle, are still pointed out.
Ruins of Hailes Castle, the seat of the Earl of Bothwell, husband of Queen Mary.	37¼ 35½	Hailes.	17	A short distance from Dunbar is Broxmouth, a large mansion of the Duke of Roxburghe, surrounded with wood.
A mile to the south is Traprain Law.	33¾	Linton.	20¾	The ruins of Dunbar Castle, about 200 yards west of the town. Here Edward II. found refuge after his defeat at Ban- nockburn.
Riel, Mrs. Ferguson.	31¾	 cr. River Tyne.	22¼	To the north of the town is Dunbar House, a seat of the Earl of Lauderdale.
Belton Place, Captain Hay, R.N.		Gateside Inn.	24	
Lochend House, Sir G. Warrender, Bart.	29¾	West Barns.	26	
Two celebrated battles have been fought in the neighbourhood of Dunbar, the first in 1296, when the Scotch were defeated by the English under Earl Warren, and the second in 1650, when they were defeated by Cromwell.	27 26¼ 24¾	 cr. Belton Water.		
Dunbar, when the Scotch were defeated by the English under Earl Warren, and the second in 1650, when they were defeated by Cromwell.	22¼	Belhaven vill.	28	
Dunbar House, Sir John Hall, Bart. situated amidst beautiful plantations. It stands on the site of an old castle which was origi- nally a strong fortress of the Earls of Home.	18½	DUNBAR.	30¾	
Houndwood House, Mrs. Coulson, said to have been a hunting seat of the Scot- tish monarchs.	16½ 12½ 7¾	East Barns vill.	31½	
Remains of Lamerton Kirk, where James IV. of Scotland was married by proxy to Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England.	6¾ 3	 cr. Dryburn Wat.	33	
		Thornton Bridge.	35½	
		 cr. Innerwick Wat.	39½	
		 cr. Dunglas Burn, and enter Berwickshire.	41¼	
		Cockburnspath vill.	45¼	
		 cr. Penmanshiel Br.	50	
		 cr. Peas Burn.	51	
		Grant's Inn.	55	
		Houndwood.	53	
		Ayton vill.		
		 cr. Ay Water.		
		Fleemington.		
		Liberties of Berwick.		
		BERWICK.		





The town of Berwick is more remarkable for its historical recollections than for its present importance. It is 23 miles distant from Kelso, and 53 from Edinburgh, and is a respectable looking town, containing about 9000 or 10,000 inhabitants. It is still surrounded by its ancient walls, which only of late years ceased to be regularly fortified. Its principal trade is the export of salmon.

ON RIGHT FROM EDIN.	From Stirling.	EDINBURGH.	From Edin.	ON LEFT FROM EDIN.
		Leave Edinr. by west end of Prince's Street.		
Corstorphine Hill, richly wooded and studded with gentlemen's seats and vil- las.	33¾ 33¼	 Coltbridge.  cr. Water of Leith.	1 2	
	31¼	Corstorphine vill.	4	On the right bank of the Almond, before crossing the bridge, is a rude mo- nument, called the Cat- stane, commemorative of a battle fought in 995.
	27¾	 cr. Almond Water, and enter Linlithgowshire.	7½	
	26¼	Kirkliston vill.	9	Ruins of Niddry Castle, where Queen Mary first slept after her escape from Lochleven.
At Winchburgh, Edward II. first halted after his de- feat at Bannockburn.	23¾	Winchburgh vill.	11½	
		 cr. Union Canal.		
	22¼	Three-Mile-Town.	13	
		 cr. Haugh-burn.		
Champfleurie, Johnston of Straiton.	18½	LINLITHGOW.	16¾	Linlithgow Bridge was the scene of a battle fought between the Earls of Arran and Lennox in the minority of James V.
Linlithgow, a town of great antiquity, and where the Regent Moray was shot. The palace is the chief object of inter- est. In it Queen Mary was born. The church is a fine specimen of Gothic archi- tecture.	17¼	 cr. Avon by Linlith- gow Bridge and enter Stirlingshire.	18	Callendar Ho., Forbes, Esq., formerly the seat of the Earl of Kilmarnock.
	14	Polmont vill.	21¼	Falkirk, an ancient town, celebrated for a defeat sus- tained in its neighbourhood by Wallace, in a battle with Edward I. Also the scene of an engagement between the rebel and the royal armies in 1746, when the latter was defeated.
	13½	 cr. Castle Water.	21¾	The town has now acquir- ed a more peaceful cele- brity, by its trysts or cattle markets. At a short dis- tance from the village of Bannockburn, is the field of Bannockburn, where Robert Bruce, with 30,000 men, defeated Edward II. with 100,000. At Milton, in the same neighbour- hood, is the scene of James Third's assassination after his defeat at Sauchie.
		Lauriston.		
		 cr. Burn Water.		
	10¾	FALKIRK.	24	
	10¼	cr. Canal.	25	
	9¼	Camelon vill.	26	
A mile from Camelon the Carron Iron Works are easily distinguishable by the smoke and flames.		 cr. Carron Water.		
	8¼	Larbert.	27	
	6¼	Torwood.	29	
At Torwood stood the tree in which Wallace used to conceal himself when hard pressed by his ene- mies. Here Mr. Cargill, in 1680, excommunicated King Charles II. the Duke of York, and the Ministry.	1¾	Bannockburn vill.	33½	
		 cr. Bannockburn.		
	1	St. Ninian's vill.	34¼	
		STIRLING.	35¼	

The central and original part of Stirling bears an appearance rather antique than elegant, but there are several good streets, and a great number of neat villas in the outskirts. The church is a handsome old Gothic fabric, and includes two places of worship called the East and West Churches. The former was erected by Cardinal Beaton, the latter by James IV. in 1494. The celebrated Ebenezer Erskine, founder of the Secession Church, was for some time minister of the West Church.





The most conspicuous object in Stirling is the Castle. It was a favourite residence of the Scottish monarchs, and a stronghold of great importance. Many events of historical interest are associated with this fortress. Here James II. murdered William Earl of Douglas for refusing to withdraw himself from a rebellious association with other Scottish nobles; in revenge for which the friends of Douglas burnt the town. Here also James IV. was born, and James V. crowned. The prospect of the surrounding country from the castle is magnificent, combining every element of beauty and of grandeur.









VI. EDINBURGH.—PEEBLES.—MOFFAT.—DUMFRIES.—74 MILES.

ON RIGHT FROM EDIN.	From Dumfries.	EDINBURGH. The road leaves Edinburgh by Nicolson Street.	From Edin.	ON LEFT FROM EDIN.
Morton Hall, R. Trotter, Esq.	72	Powburn.	2	At a little distance, the ruins of Craigmillar Castle.
Burdiehouse House, a corruption of Bourdeaux House, some French Protestants having emigrated hither from Bourdeaux after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685.	71	Libberton Kirk.	3	Gracemount, Mrs. Hay. St. Catherine's.
At a little distance, Woodhouselee, F. Tytler, Esq.	70½	Burdiehouse.	3½	Near Straiton was fought the second of three conflicts which took place in one day in 1302, styled the battle of Roslin.
Glencorse House and Church.	69	Straiton vill.	5	Dryden House, G. Mercer, Esq.
Penicuik Ho., Sir George Clerk, Bart.	68	Pass Bilston Toll-bar, where road to Roslin parts off to left.	6	Built as a depot for French prisoners during the late war, now occupied as barracks.
Where the direct road to Dumfries parts off on the right.	67	Greenlaw.	7	Pass through a considerable tract of moorish country.
Early Vale.	64	Auchindinny.	10	Harcus Cottage, Mackenzie, Esq. of Portmore.
	63	Penicuik.	11	On the left Nidpath Castle, nearly in ruins, a most romantic situation.
	62	 cr. North Esk.	12	Barns, Forrester, Esq.
	61	Wellington Inn.	13	Across the Tweed, the Vale of Manor, in which lived David Ritchie, the original of the Black Dwarf.
	60	Leadburn Inn.	14	Oliver Castle ruins.
		Kingside Edge.		Polmood House, Captain Forbes.
				The remarkable hollow called the Devil's Beestand.
Close to the village is Darnhall, a seat of Lord Elibank.	56	Eddleston vill.	18	Moffat is a pleasant town, noted for its medicinal waters. Population about 1400.
An ancient royal burgh beautifully situated on the Tweed. Population of the parish 2750. From this is six miles along the north bank of the Tweed to Innerleithen, a village resorted to for its mineral springs, and for rural recreations.	52	PEEBLES.	22	Amisfield is the seat of the ancient family of Charteris.
	51	 cr. Lyne Wat.	23	Tinwald was the birthplace of Paterson, the projector of the banks of England and Scotland, and likewise of the Scottish expedition to Darien.
	49	Stobo Kirk.	25	
	46½	Stobo Castle,	27½	
	46	G. Montgomery, Bart.	28	
	44½	New Posso,	29½	
	42½	Broughton vill.	31½	
Drummelzier Castle was formerly the property of the powerful family of Tweedie, from whom it went to the family of the Hays. It is now the property of White, Esq.	37	Drummelzier Kirk.	37	
	28	Crook Inn.	46	
	21	Bield.	48	
	19½	Tweed Shaws.	53	
There is another road from Edinburgh to Moffat and Dumfries, which leads by the Pentland Hills, Glencross, Linton, and Broughton villages, and joins the other road about 31 miles from Edinburgh. The distance between Edinburgh and Dumfries by this road is 71 miles.	17½	 cr. Annan.	54½	
	6½	MOFFAT.	56½	
	5	Beatoch Inn.	67½	
	3	Kirkpatrick Juxta.	69	
		 cr. Water of Æ.	71	
		Amisfield House,	74	
		with the old ruined tower of Amisfield.		
		Tinwald Kirk.		
		DUMFRIES.		
		[Inns:—King's Arms; Commercial.]		



Dumfries was made a royal burgh in the thirteenth century. It contains few monuments of antiquity, except an excellent bridge of three arches, which has stood for nearly 600 years. The most interesting circumstance connected with Dumfries is its having been the residence and burial-place of Burns. St. Michael's church-yard contains an extraordinary number of monuments of fine proportions and decorations. Dumfries unites with Annan, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, in returning a Member of Parliament.

VII. EDINBURGH.—MID CALDER.—STRATHAVEN.—GALSTON.—
KILMARNOCK.—AYR.—72 MILES.




ON RIGHT FROM EDIN.	From Ayr.	EDINBURGH. Leave the city by Princes St.	From Edin.	ON LEFT FROM EDIN.
Near Merchiston Ho., Walker, Esq.	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gorgie Mills.  cr. Wat. of Leith.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dalry House, Walker, Esq.
Saughton Hall, Baird, Bart.	66	Loanend.	6	
Saughton, Watson, Esq.	64	Long Hermandston vill.	6	Riccarton, Sir James Gibson-Craig, Bart.
	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	Addiston. } Earl of Dalmahoy. } Morton.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	63	 cr. Gogar Burn.		
Hatton, Captain David- son; formerly a resi- dence of the Lauderdale family.	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	Burn Wynd Inn.	9	
The Church of Mid Calder is a fine specimen of an old parochial place of worship in the Gothic style. The father of Arch- bishop Spottiswoode offici- ated here, being Minister of Calder.	60	Wester Cocksiedean. East Calder.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	MID CALDER. From Mid Calder pro- ceeds also the southern line of road to Glasgow. See No. XIV.	12	Close to Mid Calder is Calder House, the seat of Lord Torphichen, where John Knox preached, and where the only authentic portrait of him exists. The scenery around Mid Calder is of a very romantic de- scription.
		 cr. Almond Wat.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		West Calder vill. Here commences an ex- tensive moor, unenlivened by any object of interest. At length, after passing near the extensive iron work of Shotts, the road begins to descend by the minor vale of Calder into the valley of the Clyde.		
A new road leads from this to Strathaven, crossing the Clyde by the Garion Bridge; another road, somewhat less direct, leads by Hamilton. The for- mer is used by the stage coaches to Ayr.	44	Allanton,	28	
	43	Lady Seton Stuart.		
	42	Bonkill.	29	
		Newmains Inn.	30	
		On left of Garion Bridge the vill. of Dalserf.		The road now passes over a long tract of moorish land, enlivened only by the towering form of Loudon Hill, where Ayrshire is entered.
Wallace's Cairn, marking the scene of a conflict be- tween that hero and a party of English.	32	Stonehouse vill.	40	The more direct road to Ayr from this point, leads by Fail and St. Quivox, saving two miles.
A mile and a half to the right is Drumclog, the scene of the battle of that name, in May 1679, in which Claverhouse was de- feated by the Covenanters.	22	STRATHAVEN.	50	Kilmarnock is eminent as a seat of various bran- ches of woollen manufac- ture. It now rivals Kid- derminster in the manu- facture of carpets. The cotton manufacture has also been introduced with marked success, and the town now produces shawls, gauzes, and muslins of the finest quality. The exter- nal appearance of Kilmar- nock is very pleasing.
Loudon Castle, the mag- nificent seat of the Mar- quis of Hastings.	21	Priestland.	51	
	17	Darvel vill.	55	
	12	Newmills vill.		
	11	GALSTON.	60	
		KILMARNOCK.	61	
		 cr. Irvine Water, and pass through		
	7	Riccarton vill.	65	
	4	Symington Kirk.	68	
	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Monkton vill.	69 $\frac{1}{4}$	
		Priestwick vill.	72	
		AYR.		

ON RIGHT FROM EDIN.	From Ayr.	EDINBURGH. Leave the city by the Lothian Road and Port- Hopetoun.	From Edin.	ON LEFT FROM EDIN.
Merchiston Castle,				Craig Ho., Gordon
		Pass under the Union Canal aqueduct and Railway viaduct.		The Caledonian Rail- way viaduct crosses the aqueduct of the Union Canal here.
Baberton, Christie. Char- les X. and his family occu- pied this house for some time as shooting quarters.	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	Slateford vill.	3	
	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	Currie vill.	6	At a little distance on the left, Colinton village.
	69	Ravelrig.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	
At a little distance, Ric- carton, Gibson-Craig, Bart.	65 $\frac{3}{4}$	Little Vantage Inn.	11	Lennox Tower in ruins, on a fine situation, com- manding an extensive view. It has been a place of great strength.
Malleny, C. G. Scott.	64 $\frac{3}{4}$	Morton Castle Ruins.	12	
Dalmahoy Crags, 866 feet above the sea.	62 $\frac{3}{4}$	Causewayend Inn.	14	
Meadowbank, Macono- chie, Lord Meadowbank.	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. Linhouse Wat.	15	
	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	Crosswood Hill.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Easter Colzium, Linning, Esq.
		 cr. Dryburn Burn.		
	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. Medwen Wat.	22	For many miles before and after this point, the road passes over a dismal moor.
	51 $\frac{3}{4}$	Carnwath vill.	25	
	48 $\frac{1}{4}$	Carstairs vill.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kersewell, Capt. Ber- tram.
Carnwath Ho., Sir N. M. Lockhart, Bart.	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ravenstruther Toll.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	Carstairs Ho., Monteith, Esq.
		 cr. Clyde.		At the distance of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles is Lanark, an ancient royal burgh; population of the parish 7672. The falls of the Clyde at Bonnington and Cora are about 2 miles from Lanark, approached by a road leading through New Lanark village, where the celebrated cotton mills, formerly conducted by Mr. Robert Owen, are to be seen.
	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hyndford Bridge Inn.	32	
	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	Hecklebirny.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Here was the original seat of the family of Dou- glas. In the vicinity of the townstands Douglas Castle, a seat of Lord Douglas. A part of the old church is still kept in repair, on ac- count of the monuments in it and the burying vault.	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	Douglas Mill Inn.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	36 $\frac{1}{4}$	Douglas.	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		 cr. Douglas Wat.		
	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	Muirkirk.	51	
		Muirmill Bridge.		Between Cumnock and Muirkirk lies the extensive morass denominated Aird's Moss, where, on July 20, 1680, a skirmish took place between a body of dragons, commanded by Bruce of Earlshall, and sixty-six Covenanters, under the conduct of Hackstoun of Rathillet and Mr. Richard Cameron.
	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. Ayr Wat.	56	
	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	CUMNOCK.	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	[Inns:—The Clydesdale Arms.] Ochiltree.	67	
Cumnock is celebrated for the manufacture of those curious little cabinets known by the name of Cum- nock snuff-boxes.		 cr. Burnock Wat.		
	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Drongan House.	71	
	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. Kyle Wat.	72 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	1	Shawwood.	75 $\frac{3}{4}$	
		AYR.	76 $\frac{3}{4}$	





IX.—EDINBURGH.—MID CALDER.—KIRK OF SHOTTS.—HOLYTOWN.—
GLASGOW.—44 MILES.

ON RIGHT FROM EDIN.	From Glasgow.	EDINBURGH. For a description of the road from Edinburgh to Mid Calder, see No. VII.	From Edin.	ON LEFT FROM EDIN.
	32	Howden.	12	
	29	Kirk Livingston.	15	
	26 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cowsland.		
		Seafield.	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	Blackburn.	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	25	Lathbrae.	19	
	24	Swan Inn.	20	
Polkemmet House, Bailie, Bart. ; remarkable for the quantities of game in the neighbourhood.	23	Whitburn vill.	21	
	22	Half-way-house.	22	
	19	Badweather.	25	
	17	Kirk of Shotts Inn.	27	
	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	Newhouse Inn.	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Lachup House, Robertson, Esq. Woodhall, Campbell of Shawfield.	11	HOLYTOWN, Where a road turns off to Hamilton.	33	Here the traveller is on the highest ground between the Forth and Clyde in this direction.
		 cr. Shirle Water.		
	9	Bellshill vill.	35	
Tollcross Ho., Dunlop, Esq.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. Calder Wat.	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	One mile to the left, are the Clyde Iron Works, where 12,500 bars of iron were produced in 1835, a greater amount than the aggregate production of any other work in Scotland.
Jeanfield, Finlayson, Esq.		Tollcross vill.		
Newlands and Borrowfield Houses, Hozier, Esq.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Parkhead.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Camlachie.		
		GLASGOW.	44	





X.—EDINBURGH.—LINLITHGOW.—FALKIRK.—CUMBERNAULD.—GLASGOW.—46 $\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

ON RIGHT FROM EDIN.	From Glasgow.	EDINBURGH. For a description of the road between Edinburgh and Falkirk, see No. V.	From Edin.	ON LEFT FROM EDIN.
Larbert Ho., Stirling, Bart.		Camelon.		
Dunipace, Spottiswoode, Esq.		Cumbernauld Inn.	26	
Underwood House.		 cr. Bonny Wat.		Merchiston Hall.
Knowhead Ho., Patrick, Esq.				Woodside Ho., Russell, Esq.
Castle Cary House.	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	CUMBERNAULD.	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bankhead Ho., Cuthill, Esq.
Cumbernauld House,		 cr. Logie Water.		Mayothill Ho., Graham, Esq.
John E. Fleming, Esq.	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bedlay Inn.	37	Frankfield Loch.
Dunbeath Tower in ruins, once the property of the Kilmarnock family.	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Christon vill.	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kennyhill Ho., Stewart, Esq.
Frankfield Ho., Millar, Esq.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Frankfield House.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Whitehill Ho., Graham, Esq.
Rosemount Ho., Millar, Esq.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Provan Mill.	44	Dunchattan and Cudbear Manufactories.
Garnkirk, Sprott, Esq.		 cr. Monkland Canal.		Broom Park.
Riddry Park, Miss Provan.		GLASGOW.	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	

XI.—EDINBURGH.—UPHALL.—BATHGATE.—AIRDRIE.—GLASGOW.—42½ MILES.



ON RIGHT FROM EDIN.	From Glasgow.	EDINBURGH.	From Edin.	ON LEFT FROM EDIN.
		Leave the city by Princes St.		
Murrayfield, W. Murray, Esq.		For 4½ miles the road is the same as in No. V.		Rosebery House, Balfour, Esq.
Beechwood, Dundas, Bart.	37¾	North Guile.	5	Saughton House, Lady Aberdour.
Corstorphine House, Keith, Bart.	36¾	Nether Gogar.	6	Milburn Tower.
Clermiston, Paterson, Esq.	36¼	 cr. Gogar Burn.	6½	Gogar Camp, Osborne, Esq.
Gogar House, Ramsay, Esq.	35¼	Mount Gogar.	7½	Wardlaw, Esq.
Ingliston, Gibson, Esq.	32¾	Golf Hall.	10	Norton House, Norton, Esq.
Newliston, James Hog, Esq., once the seat of the great Earl of Stair.	31¾	Middle Norton.	11	Clifton Hall, Sir A. Gibson Maitland, Bart.
Kirkhill, the ancient family seat of the Earl of Buchan.	30¾	 cr. Almond Wat.	12	
In Uphall Kirk lie interred the Hon. Henry Erskine, and Lord Erskine, his brother.	24¾	 cr. Broxburn.	18	Middleton, Maxwell, Esq.
A burgh of barony, supported mostly by weaving, and partly by the adjacent coal and lime works.	20¾	Broxburn.	22	Houston, Shairp, Esq.
Bedlormie, Livingstone, Bart.	18¾	UPHALL.	29	Robert Bruce gave the barony of Bathgate as a portion with his daughter Marjory, who married Walter, the High Steward, in 1315. Walter died at his castle here, the remains of which are still pointed out.
Auchingray, Haldane, Esq.	13¾	West Mains.	32	The country is here generally a moorish upland, variegated by few objects.
The road is here skirted by a fine sheet of water, from which the Canal is supplied.	10¾	BATHGATE.	33¼	Moffat Hills in the south.
Woodhall, Campbell of Shawfield.	9½	Armada Inn.	35	Airdrie Place, Miss Mitchelson.
Airdrie is a thriving modern town, which has been called into existence chiefly by the neighbouring iron works and collieries. It is situated between two rivulets on a rising ground, and is a handsomely built town. The parish of New Monkland, in which Airdrie is situated, contains 9867 inhabitants.	7¾	 cr. Craigs Water.	36	
Summerlee House, M ^r . Braire, Esq.	6¾	West Craigs Inn.	39¾	Drumpellier Ho., Buchannan, Esq.
Bailliestoun Ho., Maxwell, Esq.	3	Auchingray.	42	Barraeknie, Hamilton, Esq.
Mount Vernon, Buchannan, Esq.		Blackrig.		Glenduff Hill, Tod, Esq.
		Pass Calder Water.		Larch Grove, Scott, Esq.
		Clerkston vill.		Wellhouse, Millar, Esq.
		AIRDRIE.		Greenfield, M ^r Nairn, Esq.
		[Inns:—Drummond's.]		Carntyne House, Gray, Esq.
		Cairnhall.		
		Longloan.		
		Drumpellier.		
		Shettleston.		
		Joins the Mid Calder road.		
		Camlachie.		
		GLASGOW.		








**XII.—EDINBURGH.—QUEENSFERRY.—INVERKEITHING.—KINROSS.—
PERTH.—44 MILES.**

ON RIGHT FROM EDINB.	From Perth.	EDINBURGH.	From Edinb.	ON LEFT FROM EDINB.
St Bernard's Well. Dean House, Sir J. Nisbet. Craigleith Park, Bonar, Esq. Craigleith Quarry.		Leave Edinburgh by Queensferry road.		The old road passes between John Watson's Hospital, and the Orphan Hospital; both buildings of great elegance.
Barnton, W. R. Ramsay, Esq.	40	 cr. Water of Leith by Dean Bridge, a superb edi- fice of four arches, each 90 feet in span.		Ravelston, Lady Murray Keith.
Village of Cramond on the shore to the right.	39	 cr. Almond by Cra- mond Bridge.	4	Craigcrook, Lord Jeffrey.
Dalmeny Park, Earl of Rose- bery.		Hawes Inn.	5	Craigiehall, Hope Vere, Esq.
A little to the south are the ruins of Dundas Castle, a build- ing of great antiquity, which has been in the Dundas family upwards of 700 years.	35	QUEENSFERRY.	9	Dalmeny Kirk.
Donnibrissel Ho. Earl of Moray was the scene, in 1592, of the murder of the Earl of Moray by the Marquis of Huntly. This melancholy event is commemo- rated in the ballad of "The bonnie Erle of Moray."	33 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cross Ferry.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Queensferry was erected into a royal burgh by Malcolm Can- more, and derived its name from Margaret his Queen, sis- ter of Edgar Atheling. Here are the ruins of a monastery of Carmelite Friars, erected in 1330.
Forde, Colonel Mercer.		North Queensferry Inn.		
Lochgelly, Earl of Minto.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	INVERKEITHING.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	A very ancient royal burgh, erected, it is said, by William the Lion. The bay is large and safe. Great quantities of coal and salt are annually exported here.
Lochore, Lady Scott.	27	Crossgates.	17	Kirk of Beath.
	25	Cowden Beath Inn.	19	Maryburgh, the birth-place of the two brothers Adam, the distinguished architects.
		 cr. Orr.		
	19	 cr. Kelty Water.	25	Blair-Adam, Sir C. Adam, long the seat of the Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, who did much for the improvement of the grounds.
		Benarty Hill.		
	17	Gairney Bridge hamlet.	27	
Burleigh Castle.	15	KINROSS.	29	
Kinross is situated on the beautiful banks of Lochleven. Lochleven Castle, remarkable for its great antiquity, and as being the place where Queen Mary was imprisoned. The trout produced in Lochleven are of acknowledged excellence.	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Population, 2017.	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	The road now enters Glen- farg, a beautiful little valley, enclosed by the Ochils. To the right Abernethy, the capital of the Pictish kingdom.
		Milnathort.		
	4	Damhead Inn.	40	In the neighbourhood of Bridge of Earn is Piteathly Well, celebrated for its medi- cinal waters.
		Glen-Farg.		
		Beild Inn.		
		Bridge of Earn.		
		Moncrieffe Hill,		
		On whose shoulder the tra- veller first comes in sight of Perth.		
		PERTH.	44	











Perth is one of the handsomest and most ancient towns in Scotland. It is beautifully situated on the west bank of the Tay, having the spacious plains of the North and South Inches extending on each side. On account of its importance, and its vicinity to the royal Palace of Scone, it was long considered the capital of Scotland, before Edinburgh acquired that distinction. Here, too, the Parliaments and national assemblies were held, and many of the nobility took up their residence. A splendid bridge of ten arches, and 900 feet in length, leads across the Tay to the north. Perth contains several beautiful streets and terraces, and a number of splendid public buildings. It is peculiarly rich in objects of historic and picturesque interest. Of Gowrie House, the scene of a well known mysterious incident in Scottish history, most unfortunately not a vestige remains. In Blackfriars Monastery, which once stood at the north side of the town, James I. was assassinated by a band of conspirators. The principal and oldest public building is St John's Church, in which the demolitions of the Reformation commenced, in consequence of a sermon preached by John Knox.

XIII.—PERTH.—CUPAR-ANGUS.—FORFAR.—BRECHIN.—STONEHAVEN.—
67 MILES.


ON RIGHT FROM PERTH.	From Stonch.	PERTH. Leave Perth by Bridgend.	From Perth.	ON LEFT FROM PERTH.
Dunsinnane Hill, on the top of which the circumvallations of what is said to have been Macbeth's Castle may still be traced. It commands an extensive view.	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pass through Scone vill.	2	Seone Palace, Earl of Mansfield. It is a heavy modern building, occupying the site of the ancient palace, where the kings of Scotland at an early period used to be crowned. In the modern house much of the old furniture has been preserved. At the north side of the house is a small eminence said to have been composed of earth from the estates of the different barons who here attended the early kings. About 50 yards from the house there is an old aisle, the last remaining portion of the Abbey of Seone.
	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	St. Martin's vill.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dunsinnane.—Nairn. The road now passes through the valley of Strathmore, having on the right the Sidlaw Hills, on the left the Grampians.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Belonging to Lord Willoughby D'Eresby.	57	Burrelton vill.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cupar-Angus is a neat town of about 6000 inhabitants, situated on the border of Forfarshire, and partly within Perthshire.	54	CUPAR-ANGUS. [Inns:—The Defiance.]	13	
Belmont Castle, Lord Wharmcliffe.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	Junction of the Isla and Erich.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kinloch—Kinloch, Esq. Here is obtained a fine view of Strathmore.
Meigle is remarkable on account of some very antique monuments in the church-yard, which the common people assert to denote the grave of Queen Vanore, the wife of King Arthur. The stones bear a variety of hieroglyphical figures with representations of animals and men.	48	Meigle vill.	19	
	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	Essie Kirk.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	Glammis vil.	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	The celebrated Castle of Glamis, the seat of the Earl of Strathmore, is situated within a park of 160 acres. It is an edifice of princely and antique appearance. Glamis was the scene of the murder of Malcolm II. in 1034. The armoury contains a vast assortment of ancient armour. The rooms contain about 100 portraits of great value. The view to be obtained from the leads of the Castle is splendid and extensive.
Forfar, the county town of Forfarshire has a pleasant appearance. It is a burgh of great antiquity, and was a royal residence in the time of Malcolm Canmore. About a mile to the east of Forfar stand the ruins of the ancient Priory of Restennet, one of the three churches founded in Scotland by Boniface at the beginning of the 7th century.	36	FORFAR. Popularly denominated "Brosie Forfar."	31	
	30	Finhaven Castle ruins.	37	
	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. South Esk.		
		Cariston.	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	Finhaven Castle, the once magnificent residence of the powerful family of Lindsay, is an object much visited by tourists.
The ancient royal burgh of Brechin is romantically situated on some high ground overhanging the north bank of the South Esk. The Cathedral was a stately Gothic fabric 166 feet in length and 61 broad. Brechin was one of the seats of the Culdees. (Brechin Castle, the seat of Lord Panmure is in the immediate neighbourhood of the town.) Population 6508.	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	BRECHIN.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	22	Keithock Hall-Know.	45	
	20	Strickathrow vill.	47	
	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	 North Esk Bridge.	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	In the church-yard of Strickathrow King John Baliol was divested, by command of Edward I. of all the ensigns of royalty.
	13	Laurencekirk vill.	54	Laurencekirk was the birth place of Dr. Beattie. The illustrious Ruddiman was once schoolmaster there. The town is remarkable for a manufacture of snuff-boxes.
		STONEHAVEN. Thence to Aberdeen, as No. XV.	67	

ON RIGHT FROM PERTH.	From Inverness.	PERTH. Leave Perth by the North Inch.	From Perth.	ON LEFT FROM PERTH.
Balhousie.	109 ¹ / ₂	Palace of Scone.	2 ¹ / ₂	Tulloch Printfield.
Luncarty Bleachfield, near which is the scene of the battle of Luncarty, be- tween the Scots and the Danes.	109	 cr. Almond Wat.	3	Earl of Mansfield.
Near Stanley Mills, cele- brated for their enormous wheels, and the Linn of Campsie.	106	 cr. Shochie Wat.	6	Feu House,—Nicol, Esq. Near Birnam Hill and Birnam Road.
Another road parts off directly east to Blairgowrie. The present route passes for some miles along the east bank of the Tay.	103	New Inn.	9	The walks through the policies of Dunkeld arc upwards of 50 miles.
Dunkeld is a place of great antiquity, and was at one time the capital of ancient Caledonia. One of the principal objects of curiosity here, is the ruined Cathedral. It must have been a fine pile of building. The architecture is partly Gothic, partly Saxon.	100	Auchtergaven vill. Murthly Castle. — Stewart, Bart.)	12	
The road now enters the pass of Killiecrankie, a nar- row glen, at the bottom of which runs the Tummel water.	98	Little Dunkeld.		From this point a road proceeds by the west side of the river to Logierait, and thence by Aberfeldy to Kenmore.
The vale of the Tilt is cele- brated for its fine scenery, and for geological wonders. At the Bridge of Tilt is an excellent inn.	93	 cr. the river Tay. DUNKELD.	14	Eight miles above Dun- keld the united waters of the Tummel and Garry fall into the Tay.
The noble old Castle of Blair, (Duke of Atholl,) is in the neighbourhood.	93	Dunkeld Ho., Duke of Atholl.	19	The site of Faskally is of a peculiarly romantic cha- racter. It stands at the junction of three deep and confined valleys, and is en- circled on all sides by di- verging mountains.
About two miles from Blair Atholl, the road crosses the Bruar, where that river makes a series of cascades, which enjoy extensive celebrity.	92	Dowally Kirk. Near Dalguise Ho., Stew- art, Esq.	20	In front, on the ascent to Urrard House, is the scene of the battle of Killie- crankie, fought July 26, 1689, between the High- landers under Dundee, and the forces of King William under Maekay, the former being killed, and the latter defeated.
Near Etrish there is a beautiful waterfall.	90 ³ / ₄	Kinnaird House. Logierait, where Prince Charles kept the prisoners whom he had taken at Prestonpans.	22 ¹ / ₂	From Dalwhinnie the mountain of Benalder may be seen, situated on the north side of Loch Erich.
Across the Spey, ruins of Ruthven Castle and Bar- racks, destroyed by the Highlanders in 1746.	84	Moulinearn Inn. Faskally, Butter, Esq. Lude, M'Inroy, Esq.	28	Here a road parts off by Laggan and Garvamore, and over the difficult hill of Corriarrack to Fort Augustus.
Across Spey, Invereshic, Sir Geo. M'Pherson Grant of Ballindalloch. Rothiemurchus, Sir J. P. Grant.	81 ¹ / ₂	 cr. the Tilt Wat.	30 ¹ / ₂	From Pitmain may be seen the rocky barrier of Craig Dhu towards the west, the gathering-place of the M'Phersons.
Opposite Avicmore is Cairngorm Hill.	77	BLAIR ATHOLL.	33	Belville, the seat of M'Pherson, the translator of Ossian, now possessed by Miss M'Pherson.
Near Moy Hall, M'In- tosh of M'Intosh. Here Prince Charles Stuart was nearly taken by surprise in February 1746.	69 ¹ / ₂	The road now passes through a wild Alpine territory, almost to Inver- ness.	35	Inverness is a royal burgh of the first reformed class, joining with Forres, Fortrose, and Nairn in electing a Member of Parliament. Population 14,334. Inverness is considered the capital of the Highlands, being the only town of importance beyond Aberdeen.
	67 ¹ / ₂	Dalnacardoch Inn.	42 ¹ / ₂	
	67 ¹ / ₂	Dalnaspidal.	44 ¹ / ₂	
	56 ¹ / ₂	 cr. Edendon Wat. Enter Inverness-shire.	55 ¹ / ₂	
	50	Drumochter Forest.	62	
	46	Dalwhinnie Inn. In front is Ben Chruben.	66	
	43 ¹ / ₂	Etrish.	66 ¹ / ₂	
	42	 cr. Truim Wat.	68 ¹ / ₂	
	37	Bridge of Spey.	70	
	20 ¹ / ₂	Newton of Benchar.	75	
	13	Pitmain.	91 ¹ / ₂	
	6	Kingussie Kirk & vill.	99	
		Kinraig, Built on the site of an ancient monastery.	106	
		Aviemore Inn.	112	
		 cr. the Dolnain.		
		Freeburn Inn.		
		Daviot Kirk.		
		INVERNESS.		

XV. EDINBURGH.—KIRKALDY.—CUPAR.—DUNDEE.—ARBROATH.—STONE-
HAVEN.—ABERDEEN.—109½ MILES.



ON RIGHT FROM EDIN.	From Aberdeen.	EDINBURGH. Granton to Burntisland by steam-boat.	From Edin.	ON LEFT FROM EDIN.
	100½	Kinghorn.	9	
At the east end of the town Ravenscraig Castle in ruins, formerly the seat of the family of St. Clair.	98½	KIRKALDY.	11	An ancient royal burgh. Population of the parish 2579.
	97½	Pathhead vill.	12	
	95½	Galatown.	14	Raith, Robert Ferguson, Esq. M.P.
	89½	 cr. Leven Wat.	19½	Leslie House, Earl of Rothes.
Near Markinch Kirk, where General Leslie, the leader of the Covenanting army, lies interred. Cults Kirk. Cults Manse, the birth place of Sir David Wilkie, R.A.	87½	New Inn	22	Balbirnie, Gen. Balfour.
	85½	Kettle vill.	24	On left, two miles distant, bye-road to Perth, Falkland, and Falkland Palace.
	84½	Pitlessie.	25	Rankeillour, Maitland M'Gill Crichton, Esq.
	79½	 cr. Eden Wat.	30	Crawford Priory, Earl of Glasgow.
The Mount, the paternal estate of Sir David Lindsay, is about four miles to the west of Cupar, but no old building exists at the place.	76	CUPAR.	33½	
	75½	[Inns:—M'Nat's; Albert Inn; Parke's Commercial; Blue Bell.]	33¾	Cupar is a handsome town, of modern and thriving appearance. The Town Hall and County Hall are elegant buildings. An eminence at the east end of the town was the site of a fortress of considerable importance, of which no trace now exists.
	72½	St. Michael's Inn.	37	Near Cupar, in ruins, Airdit Ho., Stewart, Esq.
	69½	Newport,	40	Fintry, Graham, Esq.
	67½	Where embark in a steam-boat, and cross the Tay to	42	
	65½	DUNDEE.	44	The most interesting object in Arbroath is the venerable ruins of the Abbey. It was founded by William the Lion, who is interred here.
	54½	 cr. Dighty Wat.	55	The rock on which the Bell Rock Lighthouse is founded, is about 12 miles from the shore at Arbroath
	50½	Muirdrum vill.	65	Montrose is a remarkably neat, and even handsome town. The river is crossed by a fine suspension bridge.
	44½	Panbride Kirk.	71¾	
	37½	 cr. Elliot Wat.	77	
	32½	ARBROATH.	81	
	28½	Chance Inn.	85	
	24½	 cr. Lunan at Lunan Kirk.	94½	
	15	 cr. South Esk to	98½	
	11	MONTROSE.	109½	
		 cr. North Esk.		
Ethie, Earl of Northesk. The road, for some miles, passes near the sea coast.		St. Cyrus Kirk.		
Kaim of Mathers, Adam.		Johnshaven.		
Ruins of Dunnotar Castle. Dunnotar was built by an ancestor of the Marischal family about the time of the contest between Bruce and Baliol. Before the use of fire arms, it was considered as almost impregnable, and was used as the deposit of the Regalia of Scotland, to preserve them from the English army under Cromwell, in 1651.		INVERBERVIE.		
		 cr. Bervie Wat.		
		STONEHAVEN.		
		 cr. Carron and Cowie Waters.		
		Muchals House.		
		 cr. Dee, and enter		
		ABERDEEN.		

XVI. INVERNESS—BEAULY—TAIN—WICK—THURSO.







ON RIGHT FROM INVERN.	From Thurso.	INVERNESS.	From Invern.	ON LEFT FROM INVERN.
Chachnaharry Basin, the end of the Canal.		Leave Inverness by the Bridge over the Ness, and cross the Caledonian Canal.		
Phopachy, Fraser. Across Beaully Firth, Redcastle, the seat of Col. Hugh Baillie.	173	Bunchrew, Fraser.	2	Muirtown, Duff. Bunchrew, or Bunchrive, was long the residence of President Forbes.
Near the road, at the point where it enters Ross-shire, are two upright stones, standing in a due line east and west, which mark the scene of a conflict between the Frasers and M'Kenzies.	167½	Kirkhill Kirk.	7½	Near Auchnagairn, Relig, Warrenfield, and Fingask.
Tarradale, Baillie. Road to Fortrose. Highfield, M'Kenzie.	165	 cr. Beaully river, and enter BEAULY.	10	Beaully, a pleasant village, with the ruins of Beaully Priory, and at no great distance Kilmoraek waterfalls. Farther up the Beaully, Beaufort Castle, the seat of Lord Lovat.
One of the most remarkable things in the eye of a stranger, all through this tract, is the enormous mountain Ben Wyvis. Sir Hector Munro of Foulis, the proprietor of this mountain, holds his estate in Ross-shire, by a tenure from one of the early Scottish kings, binding him to bring three wain-loads of snow from the top of the hill, whenever his majesty shall so desire. *	163	Enter Ross-shire.	12	Ord House, M'Kenzie.
	161	Gilchrist Kirk.	14	
	157	Urray Kirk.	18	Brahan Castle, M'Kenzie of Seaforth.
	156	Bridgend vill.	19	Conon, M'Kenzie.
		Pitglassie vill.		
Dingwall Castle was formerly the residence of the Earls of Ross.	153½	Dingwall.	21½	Dingwall was erected into a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1226. Near the town are the ruins of the ancient residence of the Earls of Ross. Near the church is an obelisk, fifty-six feet high, though only six feet at the base, intended to distinguish the burial-place of the Cromarty family.
Inchculter, Fraser; and Culcairn and Novar, Munro.	151½	Ardulie, and	23½	Near Tulloch, Davidson.
Near Castle Leod, the ancient seat of the Cromarty family, and Coul House, M'Kenzie, Bart.	150 145½	Foulis, Munro, Bart.	25	At the head of Strathpeffer, about four miles from Dingwall, there is an excellent and well-frequented mineral well, round which are congregated a considerable number of buildings.
	141	Alness Kirk.	29½	There are some fine views of the opposite coast through the Sutors of Cromarty.
		Rosskeen Kirk.	34	Balnagown Castle, Sir Chas. Ross, Bart.
Invergordon Castle, M'Leod, Esq.	139¾ 138	Invergordon vil. & seaport.	35¼ 37	Calrossie, H. R. Ross, Esq.
Tarbat House was once the seat of the Cromarty family, and whence the first Earl took his first title of Viscount Tarbat.	137 131½	Kilmuir Kirk.	38 43½	
		Tarbat House.		
		Knockbrake House.		

* The top of Ben Wyvis was never known to be uncovered by snow, till the memorably warm season of 1826, when it was quite bare.

INVERNESS TO THURSO—Continued.








ON RIGHT FROM INVERN.	From Thurso.	TAIN.	From Invern.	ON LEFT FROM INVERN.
The road from Tain to Dornoch is a very singular one. The distance between the two towns, straight across the firth, is only four miles.	128	[Inns:—The George; The Dragon; Balmagown Arms.]	47	Tain is an irregularly built town, with several new and handsome houses. It is situated on the margin of the Dornoch Firth. The ancient church of Tain was collegiate, and dedicated to St. Duthus. James IV. performed pilgrimage to the shrine of this Saint, to whose honour several churches were at different times built in this place.
	126	On right Meikle Ferry for Dornoch, which, if taken, cuts of 19 miles of road.	49	Near Fearn, there are the ruins of an abbey of great antiquity, founded by the first Earl of Ross. Patrick Hamilton, an abbot of this place, was the first who suffered in this country for the Reformed religion. Near the abbey is a high square column, covered with Saxon characters.
The Castle of Lochlin is a remarkable building; it has stood 500 years. Sir George M'Kenzie, (popularly denominated <i>The Bloody M'Kenzie</i> ,) King's Advocate in the reign of Charles II., was born there.	125	Edderton Kirk.	50	Skibo Castle, G. Dempster, Esq.
Bonar Bridge is a strong and magnificent structure, composed of iron. It cost £14,000.	118	West Fearn.	57	Ospisdale, D. Gilchrist, Esq.
Near Creich Church is an obelisk, eight feet by four, erected in memory of a Danish chieftain. Here, on the summit of a hill, which juts out into the firth, is a noted vitrified fort, called Dun Crech.	116½	Kincardine Inn.	58½	
	115½	 cr. Firth of Dornoch, by Bonar Bridge.	59½	
	103½	Bonar Inn.	71½	
	100¾	Clashmore Inn.	74½	
	98	Dornoch.	77	Dornoch is one of the most miserable of our royal burghs. It is nevertheless, the county town of Sutherland, and formerly was the seat of the bishopric of Caithness.
	89¾	[Inns:—The Sutherland Arms.]	85½	Dunrobin Castle, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, occupies an eminent site upon the shore, a little beyond Golspie, and is surrounded by some fine old wood, besides extensive modern plantations. It is said to have been founded in the 13th century by one of the earliest Earls of Sutherland. About a mile farther on, between the road and the beach, stands one of those unaccountable relics of antiquity, called Piets Houses.
	83¾	 cr. Loch Fleet, By a stupendous mound, built to dam out the sea—Cost £9600. The Cathedral was fitted up by the late Duchess Countess of Sutherland, at an expense of £6000, as the parish church.	91½	Adjoining Helmsdale, are the ruins of a romantic old castle, once the seat of an extensive proprietor of the name of Gordon.
	82¾	Golspie vill.	92½	
	81¾	[Inns:—The Sutherland Arms.]	93½	
	77¾	Brora.	97½	
	72	Kirk of Clyne.	103	
		Kinkradwell.		
		Loth Kirk.		
		Helmsdale vill.		
		[Inns:—The Ross Inn. M'Kay's.]		

INVERNESS to THURSO—*Continued.*




ON RIGHT FROM INVERN.	From Thurso.		From Inverness.	ON LEFT FROM INVERN.
The Ord Mountains (1200 feet high) lie between Helmsdale and Berridale, and the road passes over them, but without danger.				Scarabin.
In the immediate neighbourhood of Berridale Inn, on a high crag, stand the remains of a castle, once the residence of the Sutherlands of Langwell, the ancient Lords of Berridale, and, according to tradition, a very gigantic race.		 cr. Berridale water.		Maiden Pap.
Dunbeath Castle, J. J. A. Sinclair, Esq.	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	Berridale vill.	112 $\frac{3}{4}$	Morven.
		[Inns:—Berridale Inn.]		Langwell House, Donald Horne, Esq., W.S.
	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cr. Dunbeath water.	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	52 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dunbeath Inn.	122 $\frac{1}{4}$	Latheronwheel House, Hon. Captain Dunbar.
		 cr. water of Latheronwheel.		
Latheron House, W. S. Munro, Esq.		Swiney vill.		Nottingham House, George Sutherland, Esq. of Forse.
Latheron Kirk.		[Inns:—Swiney Inn.]	125 $\frac{1}{4}$	Stemster and Rangag Lochs.
Swiney House, Gordon.	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. water of Lybster.	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	Near the latter is a Druidical temple and the Arch-Druid's house.
Lybster village.	48 $\frac{3}{4}$			Bruan Kirk.
Lybster Ho., Capt. Sinclair.			128 $\frac{1}{4}$	Thrumster House, Robert Innes, Esq.
Clythe House, Sir G. Sinclair.	46 $\frac{3}{4}$		137 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Webster Ho., Sir G. Sinclair.		 cr. water or river of Wick.	139 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wick is the principal seat of the herring fishery in Scotland. It is a thriving and fast-increasing town. Piers and other erections have lately been built at the harbour, costing upwards of L.13,000.
Hemprigg's House, Right Honourable Lady Duffus.	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. water of Wester.	142 $\frac{1}{4}$	From Wick the mail road to Thurso (21 miles distant) proceeds from a point south of the river, keeping the south side of the Loch of Watten, and passing east of the village of Hal-kirk.
Castle of Oldwick (a ruin.)	35 $\frac{1}{4}$		149 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wester House and Loch.
Ackergill Tower, Sir George Dunbar, Bart.	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	Nybster Inn.		
Ruins of Castles Sinclair and Girnigo (south side of Sinclair's Bay, two-and-a-half miles from Wick.)		Freswick.	151 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Keiss Kirk.	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	Prince Albert's Inn.		
Keiss Ho., Keir M'Leay, Esq.				
Keiss Castle, ruins, formerly a seat of the Earls of Caithness.	23 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Ruins of Bucholly Castle, formerly the seat of the Mowats.		Huna Inn.	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Freswick House, J. J. A. Sinclair, Esq.				
Brabster House, Sinclair.	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dunnet Inn.	166 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Canisbay Kirk.		Castletown.		
John o' Groat's House		Castletown Inn.		
Duncansbay Head.	8 $\frac{3}{4}$			
Barrogil Castle, Lord Caithness.				
Ratter House, G. Trail, Esq.				
Dunnet Kirk.				
Castlehill House, Geo. Trail, Esq., M.P.				
Thurso-East Castle, residence of Sir George Sinclair of Ulbster, Baronet.	1	THURSO.	175	Castletown Kirk.
		[Inns:—Mackay's; Kelly's.]		Olrig House James Smith, Esq.
				Murkle House.

Thurso is a burgh of barony, holding of Sir George Sinclair of Ulbster. In the neighbourhood is a highly ornamental structure which the late Sir John built to the memory of Harrold, Earl of Caithness, who was slain and buried on the spot upwards of six centuries ago. The coast to the west increases in terrific wildness and grandeur, till it terminates at Cape Wrath.






XVII.—GLASGOW.—PAISLEY.—GREENOCK.—LARGS.—KILWINNING.—AYR.—
72 MILES.

ON RIGHT FROM GLASGOW.	From Ayr.	GLASGOW.	From Glasgow.	ON LEFT FROM GLASGOW.
		Leave Glasgow by the New Bridge, and pass through Tradestown.		
	70		2	Parkhouse, Walkinshaw, Esq.
	69		3	
Paisley, a celebrated seat of manufacturing industry. Its Abbey church is a magnificent and impressive object. Attached to its south side there is a small chapel, where it is said Marjory, daughter of King Robert Bruce, was interred.	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	PAISLEY.	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cardonald, Lord Blantyre.
	61	Johnston vill. where  cr. Black Cart River.	11	Crookston Castle in ruins. A place deriving interest from its connexion with Queen Mary.
	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kilbarchan vill.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	58	Bridge of Weir; where  cr. Gryfe Water.	14	A thriving village, engaged in the cotton manufacture. The course of the Gryfe, to its junction with the Cart, is a tract of beautiful scenery.
	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kilmalcolm vill.	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	Port Glasgow.	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	Port-Glasgow, a sea-port erected by the merchants of Glasgow for their shipping, before the deepening of the river. On the shore is Newark Castle.
Greenock is a large and populous seaport town. Its situation is remarkably beautiful.	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	GREENOCK.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Gourock, much frequented in summer for sea-bathing.	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gourock.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	Innerkip vill.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Near Innerkip, Ardgowan, Shaw Stewart, Bart., and Kelly, Wallace, Esq.
	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	 cr. Kelly Water.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	 cr. Nodde Water.	39 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	32	LARGS.	40	Brisbane Ho., Brisbane, Bart.
	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	Fairley.	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kelburn Ho., Earl of Glasgow.
		 cr. Rye Water.		Fairley Castle in ruins.
	26 $\frac{1}{4}$	West Kilbride.	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ruins of Ardrossan Castle.
	20	Ardrossan.	52	Ardrossan, a large town, with a good harbour.
	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Saltcoats.	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	14	KILWINNING.	58	Eglinton Castle, Earl of Eglinton; a splendid structure.
	11	 cr. Garnoch Wat.	61	Irvine was the birth-place of John Galt, and James Montgomery, the poet.
	3	Irvine.	69	Burns was, for a short time, engaged in business in Irvine as a flax-dresser.
		 cr. Irvine Water.		
		Monkton.		
		AYR.	72	




Ayr is a handsome old-fashioned town, skirted with modern streets of considerable elegance. It dates as a royal burgh from 1202, and was the scene of several remarkable exploits of Sir William Wallace. Many of the localities of Ayr and its vicinity are rendered interesting by their association with the life and poems of Burns. The poet was born in a clay-built cottage, about two miles and a half from the town. At a little distance are the ruins of Alloway Kirk, the Auld Brig of Doon, Burns' Monument, &c.

ON RIGHT FROM GLASGOW.	From Portpat.	GLASGOW. Glasgow to Ayr, see No. XIX.	From Glasgow.	ON LEFT FROM GLASGOW.
The native cottage of Burns, his monument, the old bridge of Doon, and other objects deriving interest from the life and writings of the poet.	60 $\frac{1}{2}$ 59	Alloway Kirk.  cr. Doon by new Bridge, and skirt along Brown Carrick Hill.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ 35	Blairston, Cathcart. Maybole is a burgh of barony, and obtained its privileges in 1516. It carries on a woollen manufacture to a considerable extent. The Mansion House of the Cassilis family is the finest surviving specimen of the twenty-eight winter seats of noble and baronial families formerly existing in Maybole. It is said to have been the residence of the repudiated Countess of Cassilis, whose story was the subject of the well known ballad of Johnny Faa.
Crossraguel Abbey, founded in 1244; part of the cloisters remain, and the Abbot's house is entire. The last Abbot was famed for his disputation with John Knox. The ruin is preserved with great care.	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ 49	Grange House. Torrence, M'icken, Esq.	38 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Burns received part of his education in Kirkoswald.
Some miles to the right of Kirkoswald, is Colzean Castle, the splendid mansion of the Marquis of Ailsa. It is built on the brink of a perpendicular precipice; under it are the celebrated caves of Culzean, penetrating 200 feet into the rock.	47 41	MAYBOLE. Population 6287.	47	Girvan, a place of considerable antiquity, situated at the mouth of Girvan Water, the banks of which abound in fine scenery, and in fine seats.
On the coast, the ruins of Turnberry Castle, a seat of Robert Bruce when Earl of Carrick.	39 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ruins of Crossraguel Abbey.	45	Carleton Castle, ruins, Cathcart, Bart.
The village of Ballantrae is situated close to the mouth of the Stinchar water, and picturesquely overhung by the ruins of an old castle. It was formerly a great haunt of smugglers. It has a good sea and salmon fishery.	34 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kirkoswald.	53	Stinchar Castle ruins, an ancient seat of the Kennedys of Bargany.
View of the beautiful Bay of Lochryan, celebrated in the fine old pathetic ballad, entitled "The Lass of Lochryan."	24 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chasel House.  cr. Girvan Wat.	55	Such is the irregularity of the rivulet which runs through Glenapp, that the road crosses it at least half a dozen of times within the extent of half a dozen miles.
Portpatrick is a thriving town of considerable size. The channel between Great Britain and Ireland is here only 21 miles across. Portpatrick possesses an excellent harbour and reflecting lighthouse.	15 9 6	Girvan vill. The road now keeps close by the coast for many miles.	57 $\frac{1}{2}$ 60 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	Near Stranraer, Castle Kennedy and Culhorn, Earl of Stair.
		Ardmillan. Crawford, Esq.	70	Stranraer is a thriving and handsome seaport town, uniting with Wigton, New Galloway, and Whitehorn, in returning a Member to Parliament. In the centre of it stands a tall strong edifice, originally a castle. There are several seats in the neighbourhood adorned with all the charms of nature and of art.
		Carleton Bay.	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dunskey Castle ruins, finely situated on a very high rock overhanging the sea.
		Ballantrae vill.	79	
		 cr. Stinchar Wat.	85	
		Glenapp, A romantic glen.	88	
		Enter Wigtonshire.	94	
		Cairn.		
		Stranraer. Population 3320.		
		Lochan's Bridge.		
		PORTPATRICK		








XIX.—GLASGOW.—RUTHERGLEN.—HAMILTON.—LANARK.—PEEBLES.—
SELKIRK—HAWICK.—83½ MILES.

ON RIGHT FROM GLASGOW.	From Hawick.	GLASGOW. Leave Glasgow by the Cal- ton. At Barrowfield take to the left.	From Glasgow.	ON LEFT FROM GLASGOW.
Near the ancient royal burgh of Rutherglen, of date 1126, now chiefly oc- cupied by weavers.	80	 cr. Clyde at Dal- marnock Bridge.		On the left, at a distance, Clyde Iron Works. Remarkable for a great revival of religion, which occurred there in conse- quence of the preaching of Whitefield.
Dechmont Hill is here a conspicuous object, it commands a very extensive view.	75½	Cambuslang vill.	3½	The remains of Blantyre Priory are delightfully situated on the banks of the Clyde, opposite to Bothwell Castle. In the neighbourhood there is a large cotton mill, which gives employment to 900 persons.
Numerous neat villas on both sides of the road.	74¼	Blantyre vill. and Priory on the left.	8	Near Mauldslic Castle, Nisbet, Esq. once the seat of the Earls of Hyndford.
Hamilton unites with Falkirk, Airdrie, Lanark, and Linlithgow in sending a representative to Parlia- ment. Population of the parish in 1831, 9513. Close to the town is Hamilton Palace, the superb seat of the Duke of Hamilton. The interior of the palace is fitted up in the most gor- geous style; and the col- lection of paintings has long been considered the best in Scotland. Within the grounds, on the banks of the river Avon, the ruin of the ancient Castle of Cad- zow is perched on the top of a rock 200 feet above the water.	67	HAMILTON.	9¼	Stonebyres Fall, so named from the adjacent estate of Stonebyres, a cataract of eighty-eight feet in height.
	60¾	Dalserf vill.	16½	Lanark is a very ancient royal burgh containing about 4000 inhabitants.
		Nethanfoot.	22¾	About a mile from Lan- ark, there is a profound ravine through which the Mouse water descends to join the Clyde. The pre- cipitous sides of the ravine are the celebrated Cart- land Craggs, in which Wallace found refuge on several occasions.
		Soon after pass Stone- byres Fall.		Montgomery, Bart.
	59¼	 cr. Clyde Water by Lanark Bridge.	24¼	Nidpath Castle, nearly in ruins, a most romantic situ- ation.
	58½	LANARK.	25	Horsburgh Castle in ruins. Cardrona, Williamson, Esq.
		 cr. Clyde by Hyndford Bridge.		
	48	Biggar.	35½	
	41	 cr. Biggar Water.	42½	
	39½	Broughton.	44	
	39	Stobo Castle.	44½	
		Stobo Kirk.		
	33	 cr. Lyne Water.	50½	
	27	PEEBLES.	56½	
	18	Innerleithen vill. and Mineral Wells.	65½	
	12	Fernalee or Yair Bridge.	71½	
		SELKIRK.	83½	
		For the route between Selkirk and Hawick, see No. III.		
Innerleithen, a favourite resort of the citizens of Edinburgh, is a handsome village full of neat houses; its situation is very beauti- ful.				
Traquair House, Earl of Traquair.				

**XX.—GLASGOW.—DUMBARTON.—TARBET.—TYNDRUM.—FORT
WILLIAM.—103 MILES.**








ON RIGHT FROM GLASGOW.	From FortWil.	GLASGOW.	From Glasgow.	ON LEFT FROM GLASGOW.
		Leave Glasgow by Ander- ston.		
Cranston Hill, Houldsworth, and numerous other villas, be- longing to the wealthy citizens.	99½	 cr. Kelvin Water.	3½	
Jordanhill, Smith, Esq.	93½	White Inch.	9½	Dalnottar.
Dumbarton is one of the four fortresses stipulated by the arti- cles of Union to be kept up, and accordingly is still in repair, and occupied by a garrison.	92	Kilpatrick vill.	11	Near the termination of the Forth and Clyde Canal.
Cordale Ho., Stirling, Esq.	88½	Dunglas Castle ruins.	14½	
Bonhill, Smollet, Esq.	86½	DUMBARTON.		
Balloch Castle Stott.	85	 cr. Leven Water.	2	Levenside, Ewing.
Loch Lomond is on the right for many miles.	84	Renton vill.	16½	Near Smollet's monument, and Dalquhurn House, where he was born.
Cameron Ho., Smollet, Esq.	82	Alexandria.	18	Broomley, Miss Alston.
Rossdow, Colquhoun, Bart.	78	Lower end of L. Lomond.	19	Tillichewen Castle.
Luss is beautifully situated ; the waters of the Luss run through it, and fall into Loch Lomond.	76½	 cr. Fruin Water.	21	Woodbank, Miss Scott.
Nearly opposite Inveruglas Island, in a hollow above a small cascade, are the ruins of Inversnaid Fort, an old mili- tary station, chiefly designed to keep the Clan Gregor in check.	72½	Luss vill. and Inn.	26½	Bellretiro, Miss Rowet.
	68½	Inveruglas Ferry.	30½	Glen Fruin was the scene of a bloody conflict between the M'Gregors and Colquhoun in 1602.
	65	Tarbet Inn.	34½	For crossing Loch Lomond to Rowardennan, where the ascent to Ben Lomond is usu- ally commenced.
	60	Keep along the side of Loch Lomond.	38	Three miles above Tarbet is a small wooded island called Inveruglas, and about two miles farther, another called Eilan; on each of which are the ruins of a stronghold of the family of Macfarlane.
	58	Across the loch is Inversnaid Mill.	43	
	57	Head of Loch Lomond.	45	
	52	Auldtarnan Inn.	46	On the right a road proceeds to Killin.
About half way between Crianlaroch and Tyndrum, there is a linn in the river called the Pool of St. Fillan's, which is to this day not un- frequently the scene of the ob- servance of a degrading super- stitious rite. Here St. Fillan, so noted in the Highlands for works of piety and sacred gifts, is said to have lived.	47	Glenfalloch, Campbell.	51	
In the neighbourhood of Ballachulish, is a cavern of so difficult access, that no- body of late has ventured to explore it.	38	Proceed up Glenfalloch to Crianlaroch Inn.	56	Strathfillan was the scene of a battle of Robert Bruce.
	28½	Take to the left up Strathfillan.	65	Tyndrum Ho., Marquis of Breadalbane.
	26	Tyndrum Inn.	74½	Between Inverouran and King's House, the road crosses a lofty hill called the Black Mount. From the top an ex- tensive view is obtained of the Moor of Rannoch, the largest tract of the kind in Scotland.
	14½	Inverouran Inn.	77	Glencoe is famous for its singularly wild Alpine scenery, and the historical event con- nected with it. The massacre of Glencoe in King William's reign, took place at the north- west end of the vale.
	13	Mountainous scenery to King's House Inn.	90	Maryburgh contains about 1500 inhabitants, and two re- spectable inns.
So called from the tradition of Patrick, a Danish Prince, having been drowned there.	11	Foot of the steep road to Fort William, called the Devil's Staircase.	95½	It contains a bomb-proof magazine, and the barrack is calculated to accommodate 96 men. The fort was besieged in 1745-6 by the Camerons, but without success. It is now almost in a state of disuse.
Fort William is situated on the shore of Loch Eil, at the distance of about two miles from the termination of the canal of Corpach. It was erected in the reign of William III. for the purpose of keeping down the Jacobite clans of the west.	7½	Enter Glencoe.	102½	
	½	Ballachulish Inn.	103	
		The Ferry of Calas-ic Phatric.		
		ONICH.		
		Coran Ferry across Loch Eil.		
		Maryburgh.		
		FORT WILLIAM.		

XXI.—ABERDEEN.—KINTORE.—INVERURY.—HUNTLY.—KEITH.—
FOCHABERS.—57 MILES.




ON RIGHT FROM ABERD.	From Focha.	ABERDEEN.*	From Aberd.	ON LEFT FROM ABERD.
Mugiemoss, L. Ja. Hay. Caskieben, Dr. Henderson.		Cross the hill of Tyre- bagger, <i>i.e.</i> Tirebeggar.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Craibstone, Mrs. Dr. Scott.
Glasgowego.	45	KINTORE, A borough of considerable antiquity.	12	Glasgow Forest, Mrs. Brebner.
Blackburn Inn.		Cross Don by a hand- some  of 3 arches, built in 1798.	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	Benachie rises to the height of 1420 feet. On the east end is a remarkable rock, rising perpendicu- larly on three sides 180 feet, it is only accessible on one side; it has been fortified, tradition says, by the Piets.
Balbethan, Gordon, Esq.	41 $\frac{3}{4}$			A borough of consider- able antiquity. Here Rob- ert Bruce gained a victory over the English. Here, in 1745, the rebels defeated a party of the King's troops.
Keith Hall, Earl of Kin- tores.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	INVERURY. Pitcaple Inn.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Maner, Gordon, Esq. Balquhain, Leslie, Esq. Pittodrie, Erskine.
The Bass, a conical mount of considerable ele- vation, said to be artificial. The river Ury runs close to it. Tradition says the pestilence was buried in it. Thomas the Rhymer has predicted:		At some distance, on the opposite side of the Ury, the battle of Harlaw was fought. "July 24, St. James's even, Harlaw was fought fourteen hundred and eleven."		
"Dee and Don shall run in one, And Tweed shall run in Tay, And the bonnie water of Ury Shall bear the Bass away."				
The first part of the pre- diction was fulfilled by the Inverury Canal.				
Pitcaple, Lumsden, Esq.		The Church of Oyne to the west 1 mile.	21	Old castle of Harthill.
Logie, Elphinstone, Bart.	36	 cr. the Gadie.	22	
	35	"Oh an I were where Gadie rins, At the back of Benaehie."		
Pitmachie Inn.	33	Vill. of Old Rain.	24	At a distance may be seen the hill of Dunideer, <i>i.e.</i> Dun d'Ore; on the top of which are the ruins of an old castle, said to have been the palace of King Gregory the Great about 875. It has been surround- ed by a double rampart. The walls, after encounter- ing 1000 winters, are so hard that the smallest stone will break rather than be separated from the mass; large masses of vitrified stone are scatter- ed over the level top of the hill, and marks of many buildings.
Newton, Gordon, Esq.	31	 cr. Kelloch.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Williamston, Fraser, Esq.	30 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Freefield, Gen. Leith.		 cr. the Ury,	32	
Enter the Glens of Foud- land, through which the road passes for some miles. In stormy weather it is fre- quently shut up.	25	Here called the Glen Wat. On the left is the hill of Foudland, celebrated for its slate quarry, some of which are of the finest quality.		
Huntly Castle, a ruin partly built by George first Marquis of Huntly, whose name, and that of his wife, Hen. Stewart, daughter of Esme Duke of Lennox, are in the hall. The extensive estates of the Gordon family have now devolved upon the Duke of Rich- mond.	19	 cr. Bogie.	38	
		HUNTLY. [Inns:—Gordon Arms.] Once celebrated for its linen manufacture, and still for its bleaching.		
	18	Huntly Lodge.		Many years the residence of the last Duke of Gor- don when Mar. of Huntly.
About a mile distant, the vill. of New Mills.	9	 cr. Deveron.	39	A short way below the Deveron is joined by the Bogie, and afterwards by the Isla, and after a course of 20 miles it falls into the Moray Firth at Banff.
Shortly after leaving Keith, the road enters up- on the property of the Duke of Richmond, and con- tinues to Fochabers; close to which stands Gordon Castle, 560 feet in length. The park is 18 miles in cir- cumference.	8	Keith vill. [Inns:—Gordon Arms.]  cr. Isla. Fife Keith vill. Barren moor to FOCHABERS. [Inns:—Gordon Arms.]	48 49 57	

* The Great North Road from Aberdeen to Inverness, at the distance of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the former divided into two, one branch by Turriff, Banff, and Cullen, being 72 miles; the other by Kintore, Inverury, Huntly, and Keith, being 57 miles to Fochabers, where the roads again unite. The latter being the shortest line, is the mail coach road, and is now chiefly used by travellers.

**XXII.—ABERDEEN.—BANFF.—CULLEN.—ELGIN.—ELGIN.—FORBES.—NAIRN.—
INVERNESS.—126 MILES.**

ON RIGHT FROM ABERD.	From Inver.		From Aberd.	ON LEFT FROM ABERD.
Persley, Hadden, Esq. Woodside, Kilgour, Esq. Waterton, Pirie, Esq. Parkhill, Skene, Esq.		Leave Aberdeen, and pass for several miles along the bank of the Inverury Canal.		
		Dyce vill.	6	Hilton, Johnston, Bart. Kirkhill, Bannerman, Esq. Fintry House, Forbes, Bart. Kinnmundy, E. of Aberdeen. Erick House, Burnett, Esq. Straloch, Ramsay, Esq. Barra, Ramsay, Esq. Flingask, Elmslie, Esq. Tulloch, Kilgour, Esq.
		 cr. the Don.		
Tillygreig, Harvey, Esq. Pittrichie, Milne, Esq. Udney Castle, Col. Udney. Kilblein, Manson, Esq.	111	New Macher Kirk.	9	
		Leithfield.	14½	
Had'lo House, Earl of Aber- deen.	108	Old Meldrum vill.	18	
		Meldrum Ho., Urquhart, Esq.		
Fyvie Castle is a princely looking building, beautifully situated on a small eminence in the centre of a large amphi- theatre of fine grounds, skirted with woods on the heights around, and the river winding through the centre.	101½	Fyvie Kirk.	24½	
	99½	Fyvie Castle, Gordon of Fyvie, on the right.	26½	
Hatton Castle, Duff, Esq.	95½	Towie,	30½	
"When ye're at the Brig o' Turay, Ye're half-way between Aber- deen and Elgin o' Murray."		The native place of the ances- tor of Barclay de Tolly, i.e., Towie, the Russian general.		Gask, Earl of Fife.
		 cr. Turriff Water.		
		Muireisk, Spottiswood, Esq. Laithers, Stuart, Esq.		
Delgatty Castle, Earl of Fife, a mile from Turriff; not seen from the road.	93	Turriff. Pronounced Turay. Forglen House, Abercromby, Bart., about a mile from Tur- riff.	33	
		On the left Montblairy, Mori- son, Esq. and Eden, Duff, Esq.	35½	Banff, the county town, is agreeably situated on the side of a hill at the mouth of the river Deveron. It was founded by Malcolm Canmore in 1163. There have been large addi- tional piers built to the harbour here, but, owing to the sandy bottom, the bar is often much filled up.
Craigston Castle, Urquhart, Esq.	91½	 cr. King Edward.	38	On the left on entering the town is Duff House, the elegant mansion of the Earl of Fife. Park, Gordon, Esq.
Forglen Church on the north side of the river Deveron.	88	 cr. Deveron River, and enter BANFF.	47	Durn, Earl of Seafield.
	79			Glasshaugh, Abercromby, Esq.
Between Boyndie and Portsoy the ruins of Boyne Castle, Earl of Seafield, once the finest seat in the North of Scotland, but destroyed in the civil war. Along this line of road the Earls of Fife and Seafield, and the Duke of Richmond, are the chief proprietors.	75½	New Kirk of Boyndie.	50½	Birkenbog, Abercromby, Bart. Cullen House, Earl of Sea- field, a large and venerable building. The grounds are fine.
		 cr. Boyne Streamlet by  of Broadlie.		
From Banff to Fochabers (26 miles) the road passes at no great distance from the sea- coast.	70	Portsoy, A small irregularly built town, with a thriving port; population 2000.	56	
	65	CULLEN, A royal burgh in the Elgin dis- trict, population 1593.	61	
Near village of Buckie.	61	Letterfourie, Gordon, Bart.	65	Cairnfield, Gordon, Esq.
Near village of Port Gordon.	52	Fochabers vill.	74	On the right from Aberdeen, and at the back of Fochabers, is Gordon Castle, Duke of Rich- mond; a magnificent mansion, erected by Alexander Duke of Gordon, who died in 1827. The ancient seat of the family was Huntly Castle, now in ruins; near it Huntly Lodge, Duchess of Gordon.
Speymouth Kirk.		 cr. Spey River, enter Morayshire.		
The royal burgh of Elgin is an old fashioned and impressive place. The remains of the Cathedral form the chief object of attraction in Elgin. It was founded in 1224 by the Bishop of Moray. The great tower fell in 1711. The Cathedral, when entire, was exactly a model of Lichfield. Elgin has been much improved of late years by the erection of various public build- ings.	48	Innes House.	78	
	46	Contown Tower.	80	
	43	Kirk of St. Andrews.	83	
		ELGIN.		
		[Inns :—Gordon Arms; The Star Inn, called Devie's Hotel.]		
		Joins with Banff, Cullen, In- verury, Kintore, and Peter- head, in electing an M. P.		

ABERDEEN TO INVERNESS—*Continued.*

ON RIGHT FROM ABERD.	From Inver.		From Aberd.	ON LEFT FROM ABERD.
		 cr. the Lossie.		
	40	Newton House, For-	86	
		teath.		
		Thunderton, Dunbar,		
		Bart.		
	38	Kirk of Alves.	88	
		Burgie Castle, Tul-	91	
		loch, Esq. In distance,		
		Abbey of Kinloss.		
		Grange Hall, Grant		
		Peterkin, Esq.		
A little to the east of Forbes, and near the road, stands the remarkable obelisk, usually called Sweno's Stone; it is above 20 feet high; it has a number of figures cut on it, which are still remarkably dis- tinct.				
Brodie House, Brodie, Esq.	31	FORRES.	95	
On the right, ruins of Abbey of Kinloss.		[Inns: Fraser's; M'Garrow's.]		
The genius of Shakspeare has immortalized the town of Forres. It was on a waste, two or three miles on the road to Inverness, that Macbeth and Banquo were said to have met the weird sisters.	30	Moy, Grant, on the right.	96	
	29½	 cr. Findhorn river.	96½	
	27½	Kirk and vill. of Dyke,	98½	
		Enter Nairnshire.		
On a small conical hill, about a mile south of Forres, is erected a tower to commemo- rate the victory of Trafalgar.	22½	Auldearn vill.	104	
		 cr. Nairn water.		
	20	NAIRN,	106	
		A royal burgh of very old fashioned appear- ance.		
	18	Firhall.	108	
	14	Ardersier Kirk.	112	
	12	Campbellton vill.	114	
	11	Connage.	115	
		Culloden House.		
		INVERNESS.	126	
		The remains of the fort which Oliver Cromwell built at Inverness are to be seen at the place where the Ness joins the sea. The most remarkable nat- ural curiosity in the neighbourhood of Inver- ness is a strange oblong mound called Tom-na- heurich (hill of the fai- ries). Inverness joins with Forbes, Nairn, and Fortrose in electing an M.P.		
				Darnaway Castle, Earl of Moray, not seen from the road. It is four miles from Forbes. The great hall was built by the celebrated Regent Randolph, the nephew of Bruce. It con- tains the <i>deats</i> of feudal times. The original roof, which is of dark oak, still remains. The Findhorn flows by it through a well-wooded park. Immense plantations of oak, pine, larch, &c. cover the whole country side, and conceal the castle from view.
				Auldearn was the scene of a victory gained, May 4, 1645, by the Marquis of Montrose over an army of the Covenanters, under Sir John Hurry.
				In the neighbourhood of Nairn is Cawdor Castle, the seat of the Earl of Cawdor. It is one of the most ancient and entire baronial residences in Scotland. It stands upon a low rock, overhanging the bed of a tor- rent, and is surrounded by the largest-sized forest trees. It is enclosed within a moat, and is approachable only by a draw- bridge. Macbeth was "Thane of Cawdor."
				The scene of the battle of Culloden is a mile to the left of Culloden House, about 6 miles from Inverness.
				The most distinguished seats in the neighbourhood of Inver- ness are, Culloden House, Raig- more, (Mackintosh, Esq.), Ness Villa (Lady Saltoun), Leys Castle (Mr. Baillie), Muirton (Mr. H. Duff), Dochfour (Mr. Evan Baillie). The banks of the river near the town have lately been ornamented with tasteful residences, planta- tions, &c.
At no great distance is Fort- George, remarkable as the only regular fortification in Bri- tain, and as a complete archi- type in miniature of the great fortresses of the continent. Fort-George is a mile N.W. of Campbellton, 13 miles from In- verness.				
On right, five and a half miles from Inverness, Castle Stuart, Earl of Moray, a ruin.				
Inverness contains a number of goodly streets, and has the usual public buildings of a large county town. The whole environs are beautiful in a high degree, and there is no town in Scotland which enjoys so many fine walks. The famous Castle of Inverness, which was the property and residence of Mac- beth, stood on an eminence to the east of the town, termed the Crown. This castle was destroyed by Malcolm Can- more, who soon after built an- other to serve as a royal resi- dence and fortress. This edi- fice was destroyed, in 1746, by the troops of Prince Charles Stuart, and only the wall of an interior rampart now remains.				

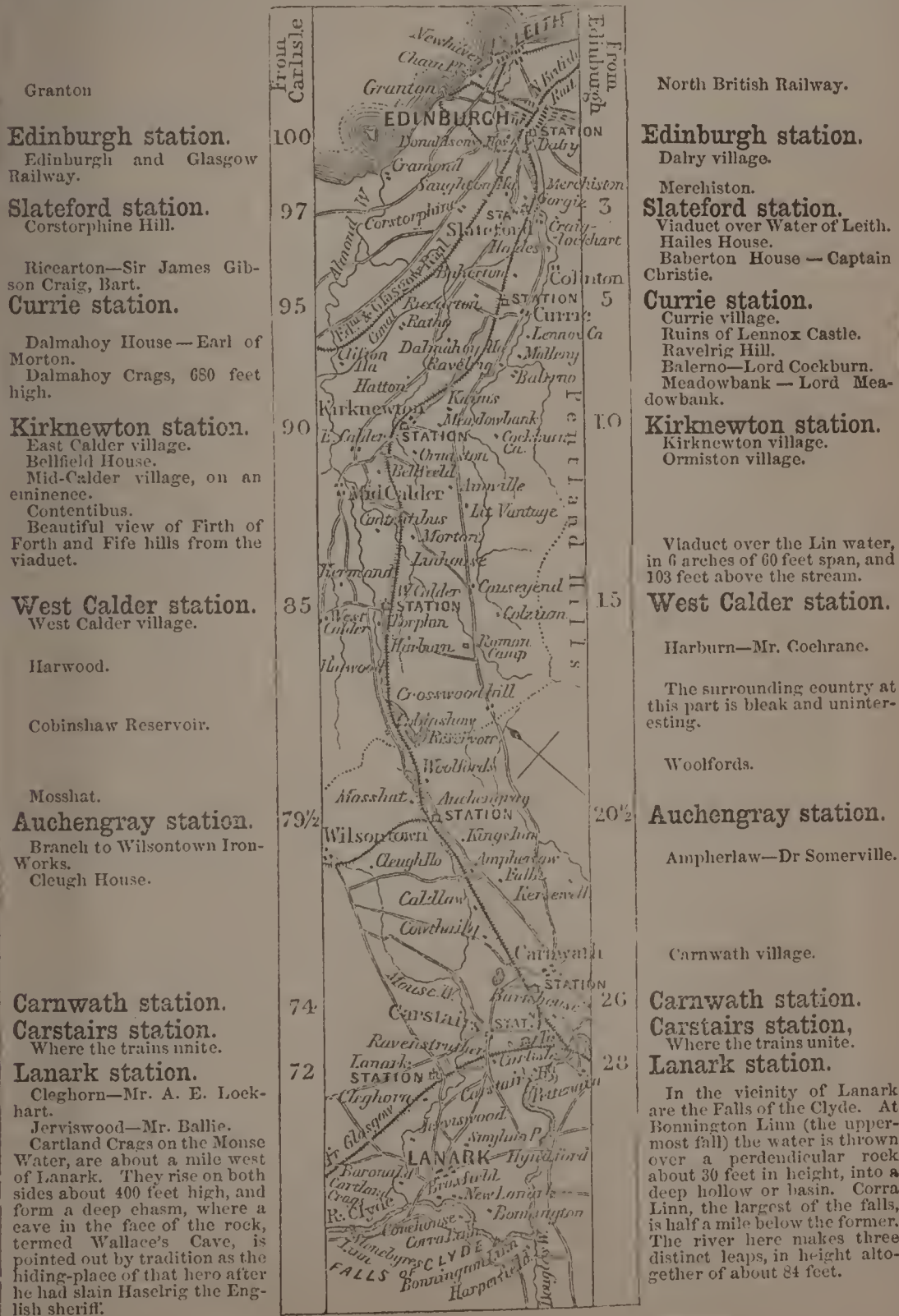
RAILWAY ITINERARY.

I. — CALEDONIAN RAILWAY. — (EDINBURGH BRANCH.)

ON RIGHT FROM EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH—LANARK.

ON LEFT FROM EDINBURGH.



CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.—(GLASGOW FORK.)

ON RIGHT FROM GLASGOW.

GLASGOW—CRAWFORD.

ON LEFT FROM GLASGOW.

Glasgow station.

Rutherglen.

Cambuslang.

Garnkirk station.The Priory—Lord Blantyre.
Ruins of Bothwell Castle.**Coatbridge station.**

Bothwell village.

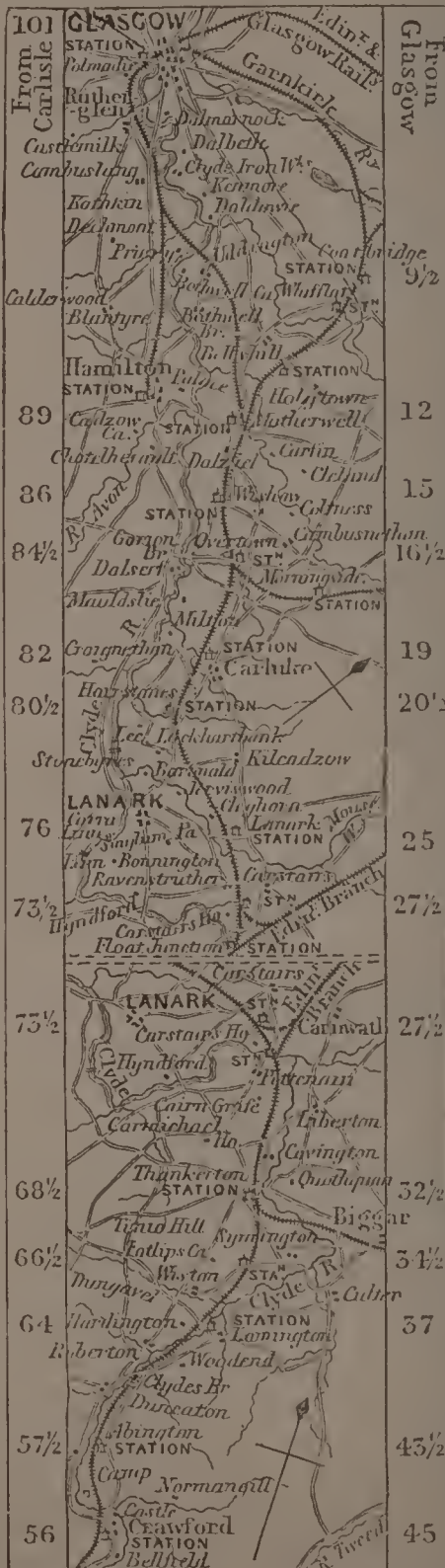
Hamilton.

Holytown station.**Motherwell station.**Dalziel House—Mr. J. G. C.
Hamilton.**Wishaw station.****Overtown station.**Dalserf village.
Mauldslie Castle.
Milton—Mr. Wm. Loekhart,
M. P.**Carluke station.**Lee House—Sir N. M. Loek-
hart, Bart.
Jerviswood—Mr. G. Baillie.
Town of Lanark.**Lanark station.**

Falls of the Clyde.

Carstairs junction st.Carstairs House—Mr. Henry
Monteith.**Carstairs junction st.**

Viaduct over the Clyde.

Pittenain House.
Cairngrife House.
Carmichael House—Sir W.
Anstruther, Bart.**Thankerton station.**Tinto Hill, 2300 feet high.
Fatlips Castle.**Symington station.**Wiston village.
Dungavel Hill.
Hardington—Mr. R. R. Mac-
Queen.
Roberton village.**Abington station.****Glasgow station.**The temporary route by
the Garnkirk Railway will be
supplanted by the more direct
line of the Clydesdale Junc-
tion.**Garnkirk station.****Coatbridge station.**Cross the Monkland Canal
by a wooden viaduct.
Woodhall in the distance.**Holytown station.****Motherwell station.**Cleland House—Hon. North
Dalrymple, Esq.**Wishaw station.**Wishaw Castle—Lord Bel-
haven.**Overtown station.****Carluke station.**

Carluke village.

Kileadzw village.

Lanark station.Viaduct over Mouse Water.
Carstairs village.**Carstairs junction st.**

Branch to Edinburgh.

Carstairs junction st.

Carnwath village.

Liberton village.

Covington Castle—ruins.

Thankerton station.

Symington village.

**Symington station—
for Biggar.**

Lamington village.

Woodend.

Clyde's Bridge.

Duneaton.

Abington station.Crawford village. Castle
in ruins.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM GLASGOW.

CRAWFORD—CARLISLE.

ON LEFT FROM GLASGOW.

Elvanfoot station.

The Lowther hills, 3150 feet high.
Glenoeher.

Garskine.

Middlegill.

Rivax.

Auchen Castle.
Queensberry Hill, 2260 feet high.

Beatock station—for Moffat.
Kirkpatrick Juxta.

Lochwood Tower.
Rachills—J. J. H. Johnston, Esq., M. P.

Wamphray station.

Johnston village.

Spedlin's Tower.
Dinwoodie—A. Maxwell.

Nethercleuch station.
Jardine Hall—Sir W. Jardine, Bart

Applegarth village.

Viaduct over Dryfe Water

Lockerby station.

Lockerby village.
Castlemilk—Mrs. Hart.

Ecclefechan station.

Hoddam Castle—Lieut.-General Sharpe
Hoddam village.

Kirtle Bridge station.

Bonshaw Tower.
Beautiful scenery along the banks of the Kirtle Water.

Kirkpatrick station.
Branch to Annan and Dumfries.

Springfield village.

Gretna station.

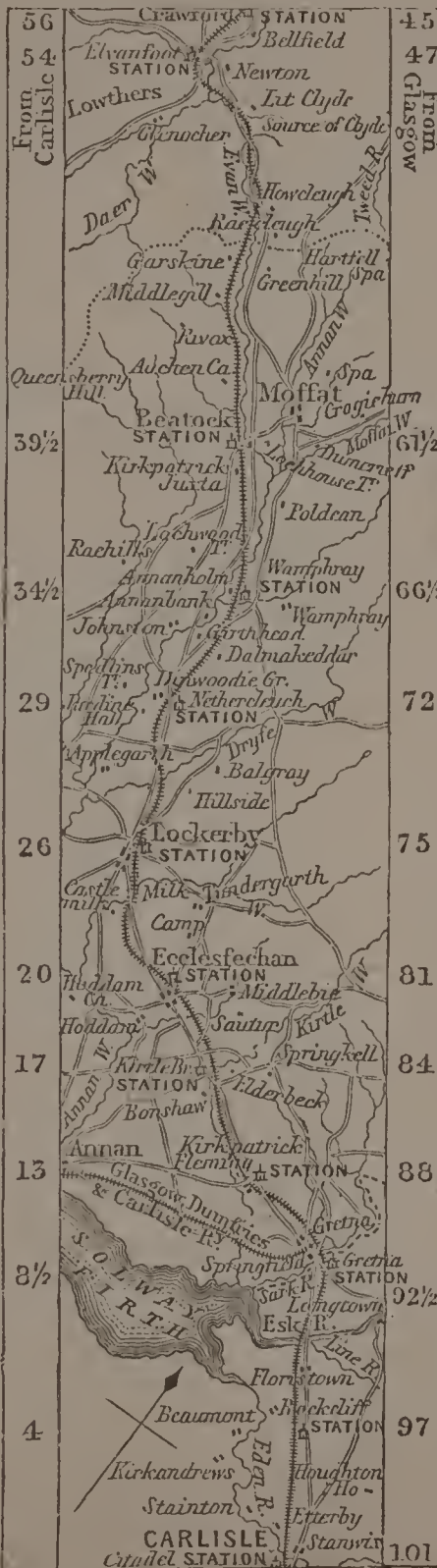
Bridge over the river Sark, the boundary between England and Scotland.

Viaduct over the Esk river.

Rockeliff station.

Stainton village.

Viaduct over the river Eden.

Carlisle station.**Elvanfoot station.**
Newton.

Source of Clyde.

Howleugh.

Raeleugh.

Greenhill.

Moffat village.

Beatock station for Moffat.

Lochhouse Tower.

Poldean.

Viaduct over the Annan Water, 350 feet in length.

Wamphray station.

Oblique bridge over Wamphray Water.

Wamphray village.

Dalmakeddar.

Nethercleuch station.

Millbank—Wm. Roy.

Hillside—C. Stewart.

Lockerby station.

Bridge of 6 arches over the Milk Water. Fine view on both sides

Ecclefechan station.

Viaduct over Main Water.

Bridge over the cross roads 120 feet in length.

Kirtle Bridge station.

Viaduct over Kirtle Water. Elderbeck.

Kirkpatrick station.**Gretna station.**

Skiddaw and Keswick range of mountains seen from this point.

Floristown village.

Rockeliff station.

Houghton House.

Carlisle station.

Dundee station.

Broughty station.

Monifieth station.

Carnoustie station.

East Haven station

Arbroath station.

Arbroath is a royal burgh. The ruins of its extensive Abbey are much admired. It was founded about the year 1178 by William I., and dedicated to Thomas à Becket.

Colliston station

Kinnell.

Freockheim sta.

Railway to Aberdeen branches off here.

Guthrie station.

Rescobie village.

Forfar is a royal burgh, and a town of great antiquity.

Forfar station.



Dundee station.

Dundee is the chief seat of the linen manufacture, and one of the most prosperous towns in Britain.

Broughty station.

Monifieth station.

Monifieth is a small village of thatched houses, and contains a somewhat extensive iron foundry.

Barry village.

Carnoustie station.

Panbride village contains an ancient church. Hector Boece is generally supposed to have been a native of this village.

East Haven station.

Arbirlot village, near which are the ruins of Kelly Castle, standing on a rock.

Arbroath station.

Lethem village, standing on the summit of a table land, commanding an extensive prospect.

Colliston station.

Freockheim sta.

Guthrie station.

Kirkden vllage.

Dunnichen village.

In the castle of Forfar, no vestige of which now remains, Malcolm Canmore is said to have held a Parliament in the year 1057.

III.—DUNDEE, NEWTYLE, CUPAR-ANGUS RAILWAY, 15 MILES,

With Branch to Glamis.

Dundee station.

Claverhouse, a modern erection, built on the site of the ancient residence of Viscount Dundee.

Strathmartin village.
Strathmartin House.

Auchterhouse village.

Auchterhouse Castle, (Lady H. Wedderburn.)

Ruins of Hatton Castle, built in 1575 by Lawrence, Lord Oliphant.

Newtyle station.

Belmont Castle, the seat of Lord Wharnccliffe, is an elegant quadrangular mansion, surrounded with gardens, woods, and lawns, and commanding an extensive view. In the park is a tumulus assigned by tradition as the scene of the combat between Macbeth and Macduff.

Cupar-Angus sta.

Kinpirnie Hill, 1151 feet high.

Banquo tower.

Nevay village.

Denoon Castle, supposedly designed as a place of retreat in times of danger.

Glamis Castle, the property of the Earl of Strathmore, is a majestic pile of great antiquity.

Glamis station.**Dundee station.**

Dudhope Castle.
Dundee Law.

Camperdown House, (the seat of the Earl of Camperdown,) so named from Admiral Lord Duncan's victory of 1797, and built for that gallant officer by government. Near it is Gray House, the family mansion of Lord Gray

Lundie Castle (Captain Wemyss.)

Lundie village, situated near a small loch.

Newtyle station.

Newtyle has lately risen from obscurity to the importance of a bustling town.

Auchtertyre, where there are traces of a camp said to have been occupied by the Marquis of Montrose.

Hallyburton House (Lord Hallyburton, M.P.)

Kettins village, near which, on the summit of a hill, stood the Castle of Dores, traditionally reported to have been the residence of Macbeth.

Cupar-Angus sta.

Belmont Castle.

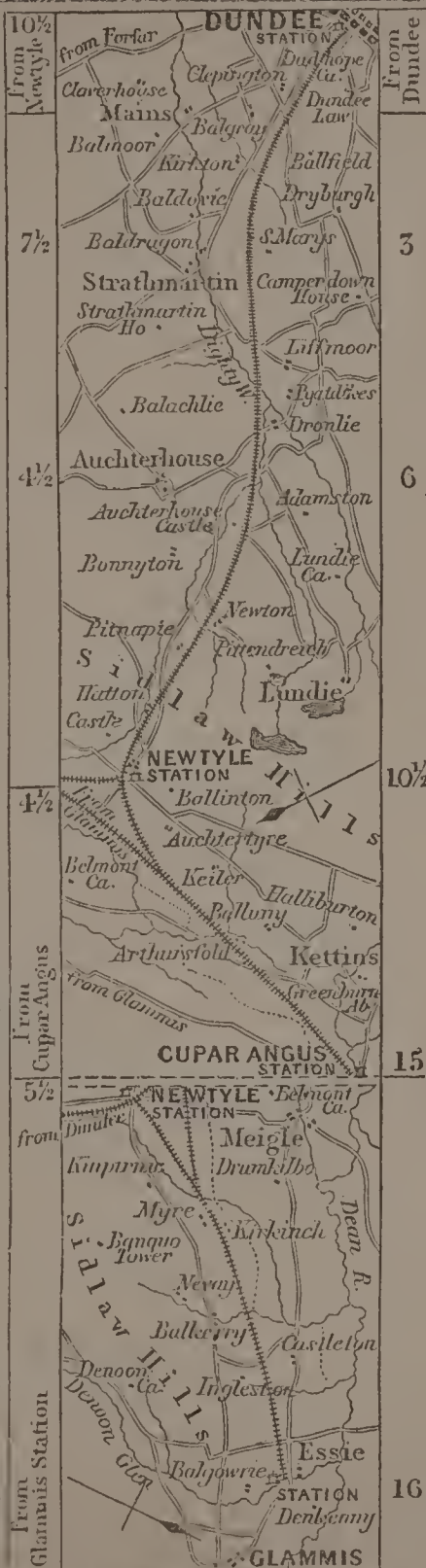
Meigle, an insignificant village. The churchyard contains a very antique and curious monument, upon which are represented some of the scenes in the life of King Arthur's faithless queen, Vanora. Most of the carvings are now defaced or destroyed.

Castleton village.

Essie village.


Glamis station.

The village of Glamis consists of an old and new town, and is of considerable size.



IV.—EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.

EDINBURGH.—LINLITHGOW.—FALKIRK.—GLASGOW.—46 MILES.

ON RIGHT FROM EDINR.	From Glasgow.	GLASGOW TO EDINBURGH.	From Edinr.	ON LEFT FROM EDINR.
Edinr. station. Donaldson's Hospital.	46			Edinr. station. Pentland Hills seen to the left.
Corstorphine Hill, richly wooded, and covered with villas. Beechwood, (Sir George M'Kenzie.)				Saughton House, (Lord Aberdour.)
Corstorphine sta. Millburn Tower, (Mrs. Liston,) formerly the residence of the famous ambassador Sir R. Liston.	43		3	Corstorphine sta.
Gogar station.	41½		4½	Gogar station.
Ratho station. Newliston, (J. M. Hog, Esq.) Niddry Castle, where Queen Mary first slept after her escape from Lochleven.	39		7	Ratho station. Ratho House, (Robert Caddell, Esq.)
Winchburgh sta. Village of Winchburgh, where Edward II. first halted in his flight from Bannockburn. Binn's Tower, on a range of eminences to the right.	35		11	Winchburgh sta.
Linlithgow sta. Linlithgow Palace was a royal residence, and the birthplace of Queen Mary. In the Church James IV. saw the apparition which warned him of his fate at Flodden Field.	29½		16½	Linlithgow station.
Polmont station. Redding village. Callander House, (William Forbes, Esq., M.P.) formerly the seat of the Earls of Callander and Linlithgow.	24½		21½	Polmont station.
Falkirk station. Falkirk is noted for its great cattle market. The battle of Falkirk was fought in 1298. Here, also, Prince Charles Stewart defeated General Hawley in 1746.	21½		24½	Falkirk station.
Castlecary sta. The Scottish Central Railway branches off from this station to Stirling, Perth, &c.	15		31	Castlecary station.
Croy station. Kilsyth, a village of about 2500 inhabitants. Here was fought the battle of Kilsyth, between Montrose and the Covenanters, in 1645. The ruins of Kilsyth Castle, anciently the residence of the Kilsyth and Livingstone families.	11½		34½	Croy station.
Kirkintilloch sta. Kirkintilloch, an old Roman station.	6½		39½	Kirkintilloch sta.
Bishopbridge sta.	3½		42½	Bishopbridge sta.
Tunnel.				Tunnel.
Glasgow station.			46	Glasgow station.

V.—EDINBURGH AND NORTHERN RAILWAY.—(CUPAR BRANCH.)

From want of space the continuation of the route from Cupar to Dundee is not given.

ON RIGHT FROM EDINBURGH.

{ EDINBURGH—CUPAR—
DUNDEE—PERTH. }

ON LEFT FROM EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh station.

Granton station.

Cross the Firth of Forth.

Inchkeith Island and Light-house.

Burntisland station.
Pettycur Pier.

Kinghorn station.

Seafield Tower, ancient residence of the Moutries.

Kirkcaldy station.

Sinclairtown station.

Dysart station.

W. Wemyss village.

Wemyss Castle—Captain Wemyss.

Ruins of Macduff Castle.

Balgownie Castle.

Balfour House—Drinkwater Bethune, Esq.

Markinch station.

Falkland station.

King's Kettle sta.

Ladybank junction.

Springfield station.

Cupar station.

DUNDEE.

Ladybank station.

Rankieilor—Mr. Macgill Crichton.

Melville—Earl of Melville.

Collessie station.

Inchrye Abbey—Mr. Wilson.

Ruins of Lindores Abbey.

Newburgh station.

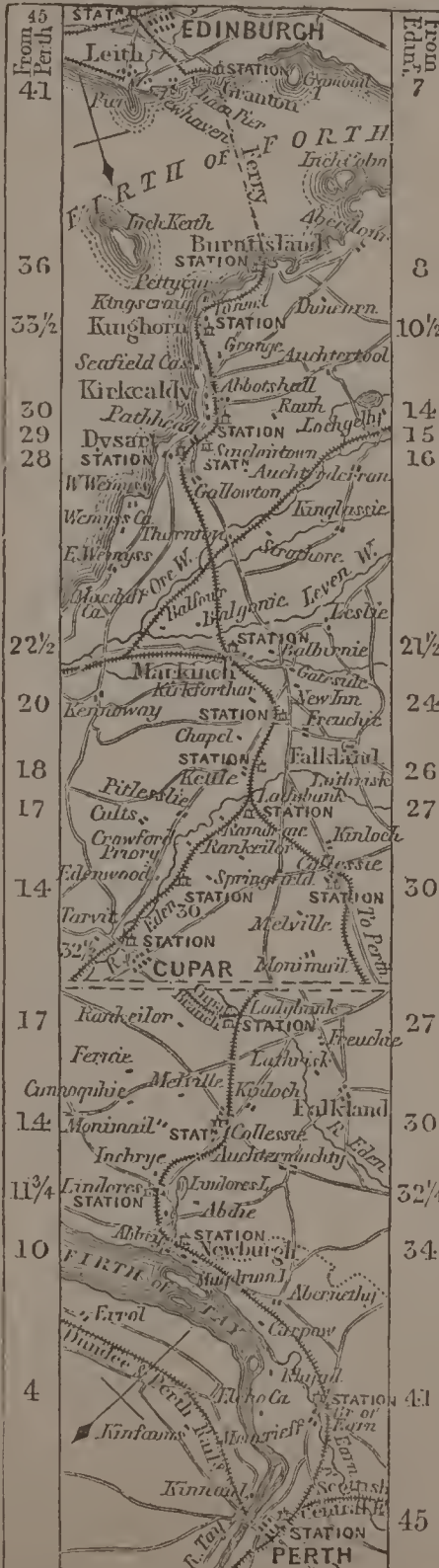
Abernethy Road sta.

Carpow House—Mr. Hay Paterson.

Eleho Castle—Lord Eleho.

Bridge of Earn sta.

Perth station.



Edinburgh station.

Granton station.

Cross the Firth of Forth.

8 Burntisland station.
The Binn and King's Crags.
10½ Kinghorn station.

Raith—Colonel Ferguson.

14 Kirkcaldy station.
15 Sinclairtown station.
16 Dysart station.

Gallowton village.

Kinglassie village.

Thornton village.

Branch line to Dunfermline.
Leslie House—Earl of
Roths.

Viaduct over the Leven.

21½ Markinch station.
Balbirnie House.24 Falkland station.
Town of Falkland, with its
ancient Palace.

26 King's Kettle sta.

27 Ladybank junction.

For branch to Perth see
lower division.

30 Springfield station.

Cupar station.

DUNDEE.

27 Ladybank station.

Kinloch—Mr Kinnear.

30 Collessie station.

Lindores House—Lady
Maitland.

34 Newburgh station.

Abernethy Road sta.

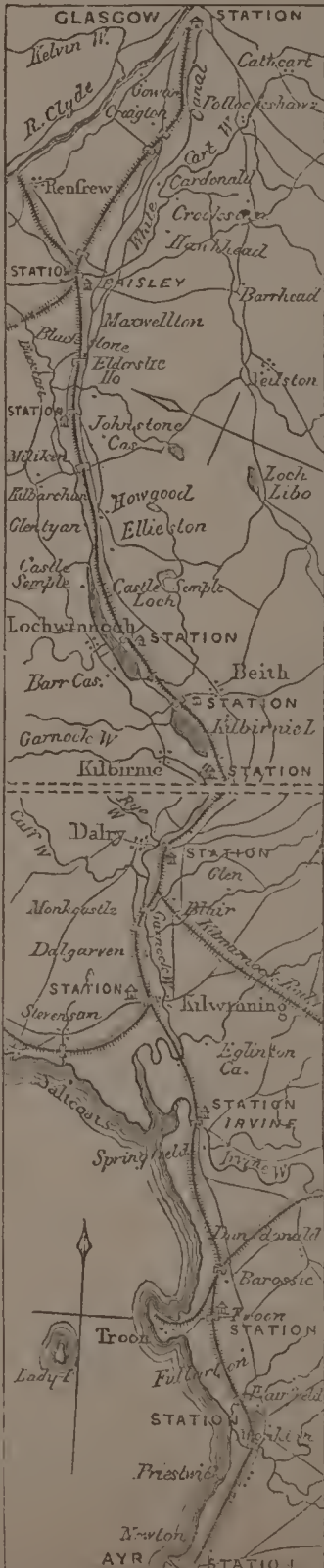
Bridge of Earn sta.

Scottish Central line.

Perth station.

VI.—GLASGOW AND AYR RAILWAY.

GLASGOW.—PAISLEY.—KILMARNOCK.—ARDROSSAN.—AYR.—40 MILES.

From ON RIGHT FROM GLASGOW.	Ayr.	GLASGOW TO AYR.	From Glasgow. ON LEFT FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow station. 40			Glasgow station.
Govan village contains a celebrated silk factory, and large furnaces for manufacturing pig and bar iron.			Cathcart Castle, the seat of the Earl of Cathcart. Near it is the field of Langside, where Queen Mary saw the final defeat of her forces in 1568.
Renfrew, the capital of the county. It was long the chief residence of the Royal family of Stewart. It is a small town, and has no manufactories.			Pollockshaws, a manufacturing town, with about 5000 inhabitants.
Paisley station. 33			Crookston Castle, once the property of Lord Darnley, and where Queen Mary passed some of her happiest days with that nobleman.
Paisley is a town of great antiquity; it was a Roman station between the years 30 and 448. It is now one of the great manufacturing towns of the kingdom.			Paisley station.
Johnstone station. 30			Elderslie, rendered classical from its association with Sir William Wallace.
Kilbarchan is a pleasantly situated village. Its inhabitants are chiefly occupied in weaving.			Johnstone station.
Castle Semple, (Col. Harvey,) long the residence of the Lords Semple.			Johnstone Castle (Lud. Houston, Esq.) Johnstone was, till 1781, a hamlet with a population of about ten people; but since the establishment of the cotton-mills and iron-foundries, its population has increased to about 6000.
Lochwinnoch sta. 24½			Lochwinnoch sta.
Lochwinnoch, situated on the west side of Castle Semple Loch.			Beith, a manufacturing town, with a population of about 3000.
Beith station. 22½			Beith station.
Kilbirnie Loch.			Kilbirnie station.
Kilbirnie station. 20½			Dalry station.
Kilbirnie, a small village, containing cotton and flax mills, and a thread factory.			Kilmarnock and Stewarton Railway branches off here.
Dalry station. 17½			Kilwinning sta.
Dalry is situated on the banks of the Garnock. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving. It was the home of the daring Captain Crawford who captured Dumbarton Castle.			Kilwinning is a manufacturing village.
Kilwinning sta. 14			Eglinton Castle, the splendid mansion of the Earl of Eglinton, is situated on the banks of the Lugton, surrounded by a park 1200 acres in extent.
From which there is a branch to Salteats and Ardrossan. From Ardrossan there are daily steamers to Arran, (for a description of which see p. 254.)			Irvine station.
Irvine station. 10½			Irvine, a sea-port town, the birth-place of Jas. Montgomery the poet, and Galt the novelist. Burns tried to establish himself here as a flax-dresser.
Troon station. 6			Dundonald Castle, a favourite residence of the Stewart kings of Scotland, and where Robert II. spent his last days.
Troon is a thriving sea-port town with a harbour.			Troon station.
Lady Isle, an uninhabited rocky islet.			Monkton station.
Monkton station. 4			Monkton, a small village, with about 400 inhabitants.
Ayr station.			Priestwick, a small but ancient village, with a market-cross of great antiquity.
			Ayr station.
			Ayr is a royal burgh, and the county town of Ayrshire.

VII.—GLASGOW AND GREENOCK RAILWAY.

GLASGOW—PAISLEY—PORT-GLASGOW AND GREENOCK.—22½ MILES.

• Steamboats in connexion with this Railway ply between Greenock, Dunoon, Rothesay, Helensburgh, Row, Gairlochhead, Largs, Millport, Ardrossan, and Arran.

From
ON RIGHT FROM GLASGOW. Greenock. GLASGOW TO GREENOCK. From
Glasgow. ON LEFT FROM GLASGOW.

Glasgow station.

22½

Govan village.

Craigton, (Henry Dunlop, Esq.)

Jordanhill, (J. Smith, Esq.)

Shielhall, (A. Johnston, Esq.)

Renfrew, the capital of Renfrewshire, is a town of great antiquity, but unlike the other towns in its neighbourhood, it does not possess the advantage of having any large manufactories.

Paisley station.

15½

From which there is a branch line to Renfrew.

Houston station.

13

Erskine House, the seat of Lord Blantyre, is a beautiful structure in the Elizabethan style. The estate and old mansion house of Erskine, which still remains, were long the property of the Lords Erskine, Earls of Mar.

Bishopton station.

10

Bishopton is a small village. The estate of Bishopton is the property of Sir John Maxwell, Bart.

Tunnel.

Dumbarton Castle forms a prominent and conspicuous object from the Railway at this point. Previous to his being sent to England, Wallace was confined in it for some time. The rock is 560 feet high, and a mile in circumference.

Beautiful view of the Clyde, the Garloch, and Highland Hills.

Newark Castle in ruins.

Port-Glasgow st.

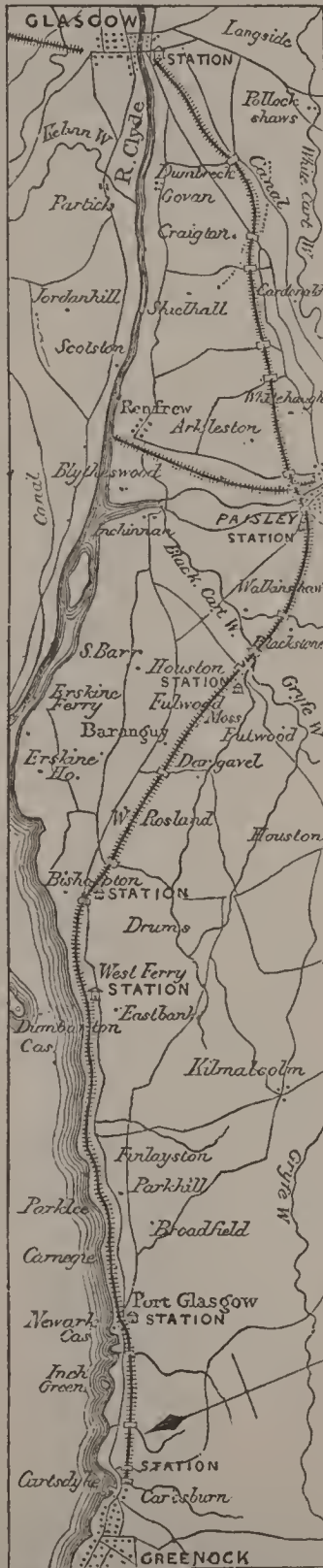
2½

Port-Glasgow, a populous sea-port town, erected by the merchants of Glasgow, before the deepening of the river, as a convenient place for the shipping of their goods.

Greenock station.

Greenock is a large and populous town, and one of the first sea-ports in Scotland.

ON LEFT FROM GREENOCK.

**Glasgow station.**

Pollockshaws, a burgh barony situated in a valley on the banks of the Cart. According to the last census, it contained 5007 inhabitants, who are chiefly engaged in the manufactories of the place.

Cardonald, an antique structure, embowered in wood, has been in the possession of the Blantyre family since the reign of James VI.

Paisley, a celebrated seat of manufacturing industry. The Abbey Church is an impressive object.

Paisley station.

There is a small chapel attached to the Abbey, where Marjory, daughter of King Robert Bruce, is interred. This chapel possesses a remarkable echo.

Houston station.

Houston is a neat village and derives its name from the Houston family, who resided in the neighbourhood.

Dargavel House, (Maxwell, Esq.)

Bishopton station.

12½

Tunnel

Through Bishopton Ridge, 660 yards long, with an open part of 100 yards long in the middle. It is 70 feet below the surface, and cost £12,000 in its construction.

Port-Glasgow st.

20

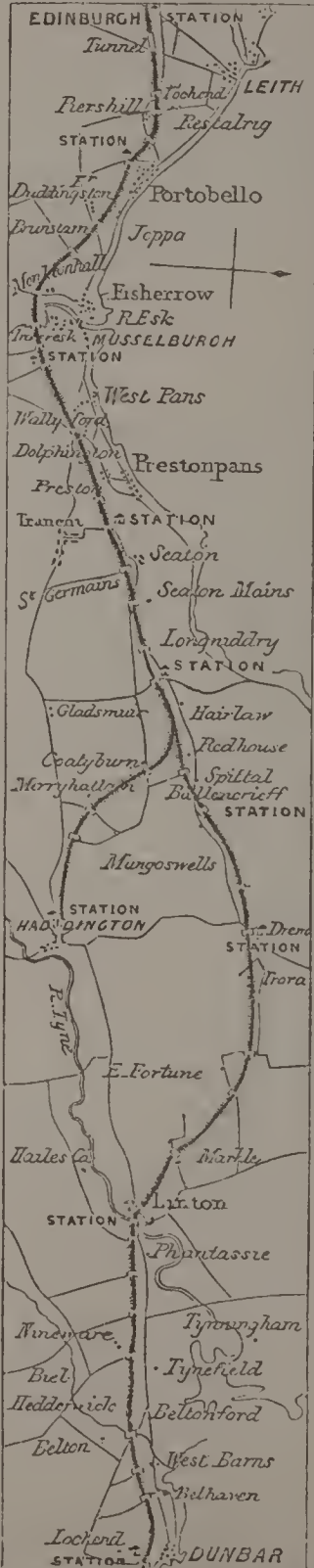
Greenock station.

22½

The situation of Greenock is very beautiful. Its Custom-House and Exchange are buildings of considerable elegance.

ON RIGHT FROM GREENOCK

VIII.—NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.
EDINBURGH.—DUNBAR.—BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—58 MILES.
WITH BRANCH LINE TO HADDINGTON.—17 MILES.

ON RIGHT FROM EDIN.	From Berwick.	EDINBURGH TO DUNBAR.	From Edinr	ON LEFT FROM EDIN.
Edinr. station. Holyrood Palace, St Anthony's Chapel, and Arthur's Seat. Piershill barracks, with accommodation for 1000 cavalry.	58			Edinr. station. Waterloo Bridge. Jail and Calton Hill.
Portobello station.	55		3	Restalrig village.
Musselburgh stat. A little to the right, Carberry Hill, where Queen Mary surrendered herself to the confederated Lords.	51½		6½	Portobello station. Portobello, much frequented by the inhabitants of Edinburgh for sea-bathing.
Tranent, an ancient village, chiefly inhabited by colliers.				Inveresk church and village.
Tranent station. Scene of the battle of Preston pans, where Prince Charles Stuart routed the forces of Sir John Cope in 1745.	47½		10½	Musselburgh stat. On Musselburgh Links the Edinburgh races are run. In their vicinity, the battle of Pinkie was fought in 1547. House where Col. Gardiner fell, and ruins of Preston tower.
Longniddry stat.	44½		13½	Tranent station. Seton House, for many centuries the residence of the Setons, Earls of Wintoun.
Gladsmuir, the birth-place of George Heriot.				Longniddry station. Longniddry, interesting from its association with John Knox. Near the coast, is Gosford House, a mansion of the Earl of Wemyss.
Gullane station.	42½		15½	Gullane station. Ballenerieff, the property of Lord Elibank. From this Station, there are coaches for Aberlady and Gullane.
Haddington station. Haddington, the county town of East Lothian, distant seventeen miles from Edinburgh. On the south side of the town are the ruins of a Franciscan Church. John Knox is said to have been born in a house near the church. A mile to the south, is Lethington, a seat of Lord Blantyre's.	40½		17½	Haddington station. From which a coach runs to Dirleton and North Berwick.
Hailes Castle, (Sir C. Ferguson, Bart.,) was the chief residence of Queen Mary during her union with Bothwell.				North Berwick Law and the Bass Rock, which rises 400 feet sheer out of the sea. It was long a stronghold of the Lauders. It is covered with sea-fowl of all kinds.
Linton station. Linton, a populous village, on the banks of the Tyne, which sweeps round its northern side, and falls into a large and deep linn.	34½		23½	Drem station.
Nineware House, (James Hamilton, Esq.)				Phantassie, (T. M. Innes, Esq.)
Biel, (Mrs. Ferguson,) with its extensive plantations and charming walks.				Tynningham House, the mansion of the Earl of Haddington.
Belton Place, (Captain Hay, R.N.)				Beltonford village.
Lochend House, (Sir George Warrender, Bart.)				West Barns village. Beautiful village of Belhaven.
Dunbar station.	29		29	Dunbar station. Half-way.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.—Continued.

ON RIGHT FROM EDIN. From Berwick. DUNBAR TO BERWICK. From Edinr. ON LEFT FROM EDIN.

Dunbar station.
Famous for its historical associations.

Chesterhall, (J. Henderson, Esq.)

Ruins of Innerwick Castle. On the other side of the Glen is Thornton Tower, the former the fortalice of a Hamilton, and the latter of a Hume.

Dunglass House, (Sir John Hall,) embosomed amid beautiful plantations.

Cockburnspath sta. 21

Ancient tower of Cockburnspath, the property of Sir John Hall of Dunglass.

Tunnel.

Grant's House sta. 16½
Road from Dunse.

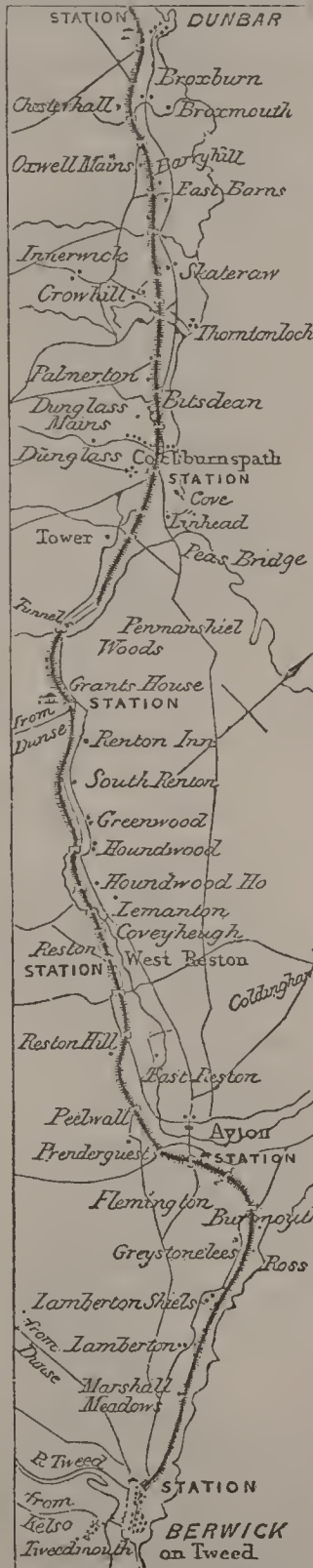
Reston station. 11½
From which there are coaches to Dunse.

Ayton station. 7½

Ruins of Lamberton Kirk, where Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., was married by proxy to James IV., a marriage which ultimately led to the union of the crowns.

Berwick, situated on a gentle declivity, is a well built town, with spacious streets, and is surrounded by walls, which only of late ceased to be regularly fortified.

Berwick station.



Dunbar station.
Dunbar Castle, where Black Agnes, (Countess of March,) signalized herself.

Broxmouth Park, a seat of the Duke of Roxburgh.
Barryhill, (Capt. Sandilands.)
East Barns village.

Skateraw.

Thornton Loch.

Bitsdean.

Cockburnspath sta. 37

Peas Bridge, 123 feet high, and 300 feet long. In former times was an important pass. Oliver Cromwell described it as a place "where one man to hinder another is better than twelve to make way."

Grant's House sta. 41½

Renton Inn.

South Renton.

Greenwood.
Houndwood.
Houndwood House, (Mrs. Coulson.)

Reston station. 46½
Coldingham, near the sea, with the ruins of a priory celebrated in Border history. Near Coldingham is St. Abb's Head and East Castle, the wolf's crag of "the Bride of Lammermoor."

Ayton station. 50½
Ayton village on the banks of the Eye, and Ayton House, (Mitchell Innes, Esq.)

Burnmouth, a romantic little fishing village, formerly a frequented haunt of the smuggler.

Beautiful view of the sea.

Berwick Castle, so celebrated in early history, is now a shapeless ruin.

Berwick station. 58

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY—Continued.—HAWICK BRANCH.

ON RIGHT FROM EDINBURGH. { EDINBURGH — GALASHIELS — } ON LEFT FROM EDINBURGH.
MELROSE—HAWICK. }

Edinburgh station.

Dalkeith station.

Dalhousie station.

Gorebridge station.

FUSHIE BRIDGE.

Borthwick Castle (ruins).
Currie House—Mr. Brown.

Heriot Manse — Rev. G. S. Smith.

Heriot village.
Halltree.

Pirntaiton.
Plenploth.
Pirn—Capt. Tait, R.N.
Lugate Castle.

Ferniehirst.

Bowland—Mr. Walker.

Torwoodlee — Mr. Meikleham.

Galashiels station.

Galashiels town.
Abbotsford.

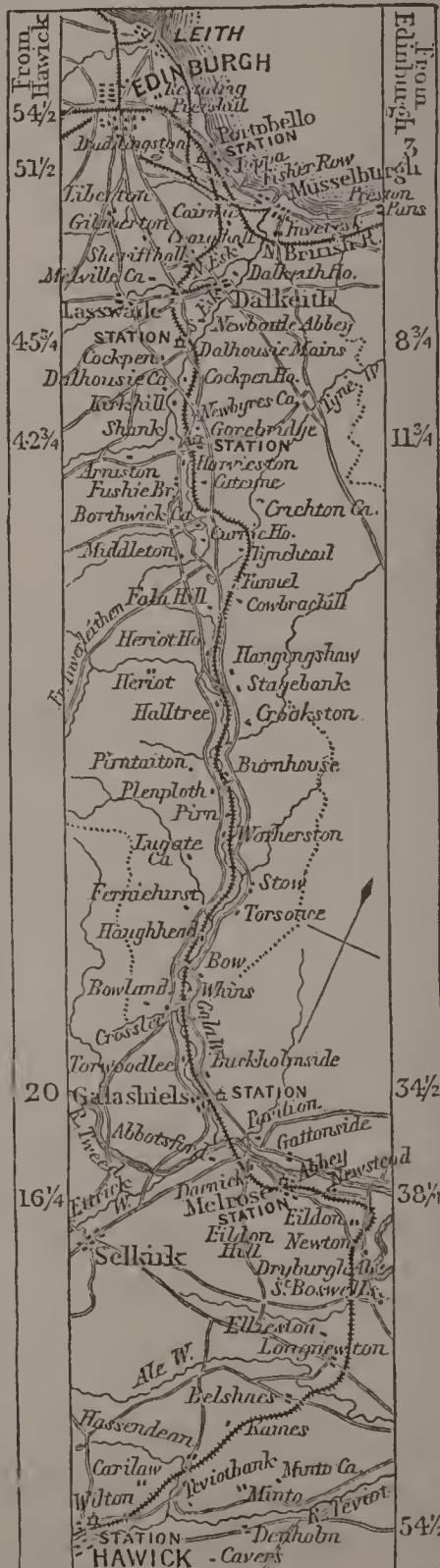
Melrose station.

Eildon Hills.

Ellieston.
Longnewton village.

Belshnes.

Hawick station.



Edinburgh station.

Dalkeith station.

Dalhousie station.

Gorebridge station.

FUSHIE BRIDGE.

Crichton Castle (ruins).

Hangingshaw village.

Crookston—Mr. Borthwick.

Burnhouse—Lord Wood.

Watherston.

Stow village.
Torsonce.

Galashiels station.

Gattonside village.

Melrose town.

Melrose station.

Dryburgh Abbey (ruins).
St. Boswell's village.

Minto Castle—Earl of Minto

Hawick station.

IX.—SCOTTISH CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Coaches in connection with this line run from Stirling to Callander; from Greenloaning to Crieff, Aberfeldy and Amulree; from Dunblane to Doune; and from Blackford to Rumbling Bridge.

ON RIGHT FROM PERTH.	{ PERTH STIRLING— CASTLECAR Y COATBRIDGE. }	ON LEFT FROM PERTH.
Perth station.		Perth station.
Aberdalgie village.		Pitcathly Wells.
Forgandenny station.		Forgandenny station.
Forteviot station.		Forteviot station.
		Invermay—Mr. Belshes.
Dunning station.		Dunning station.
Gask House—Mr. J. B. Oliphant.		Duncrab—Lord Rollo.
Aberruthven.		Ternavie.
Auchterarder village.		Auchterarder station.
Auchterarder station.		Kincardine Castle—Mr. J. Johnstone.
Tullibardine Castle—ruins.		Gleneagles House—Earl of Camperdown.
Orchil.		Blackford station.
Blackford station.		Bittergask.
Roman Camp.		Greenloaning station.
Greenloaning station.		Kinbuck station.
Kinbuck station.		Sheriff Muir, where a battle was fought in 1715.
Dunblane station.		Dunblane station.
Keir—Mr. A. Stirling.		Kippenross—Mr. J. Stirling.
Leecroft.		Bridge of Allan sta.
Bridge of Allan sta.		Stirling station.
Stirling.		River Forth.
Stirling station.		Bannockburn station.
Bannockburn station.		Bruce Castle.
Bannockburn village, and field of battle, fought 1514.		Larbert station.
Larbert village.		Camelon village.
Larbert station.		Greenhill junc. sta.
Denny village.		Change here for Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Carlisle.
Loanhead village.		Glenhove—Mr. Marshall.
Coatbridge station.		Coatbridge station.
Kilsyth village.		Airdrie village.
The Scottish Central here joins the Caledonian and Edinburgh and Glasgow Railways.		52

X.—WISHAW AND COLTNESS RAILWAY.

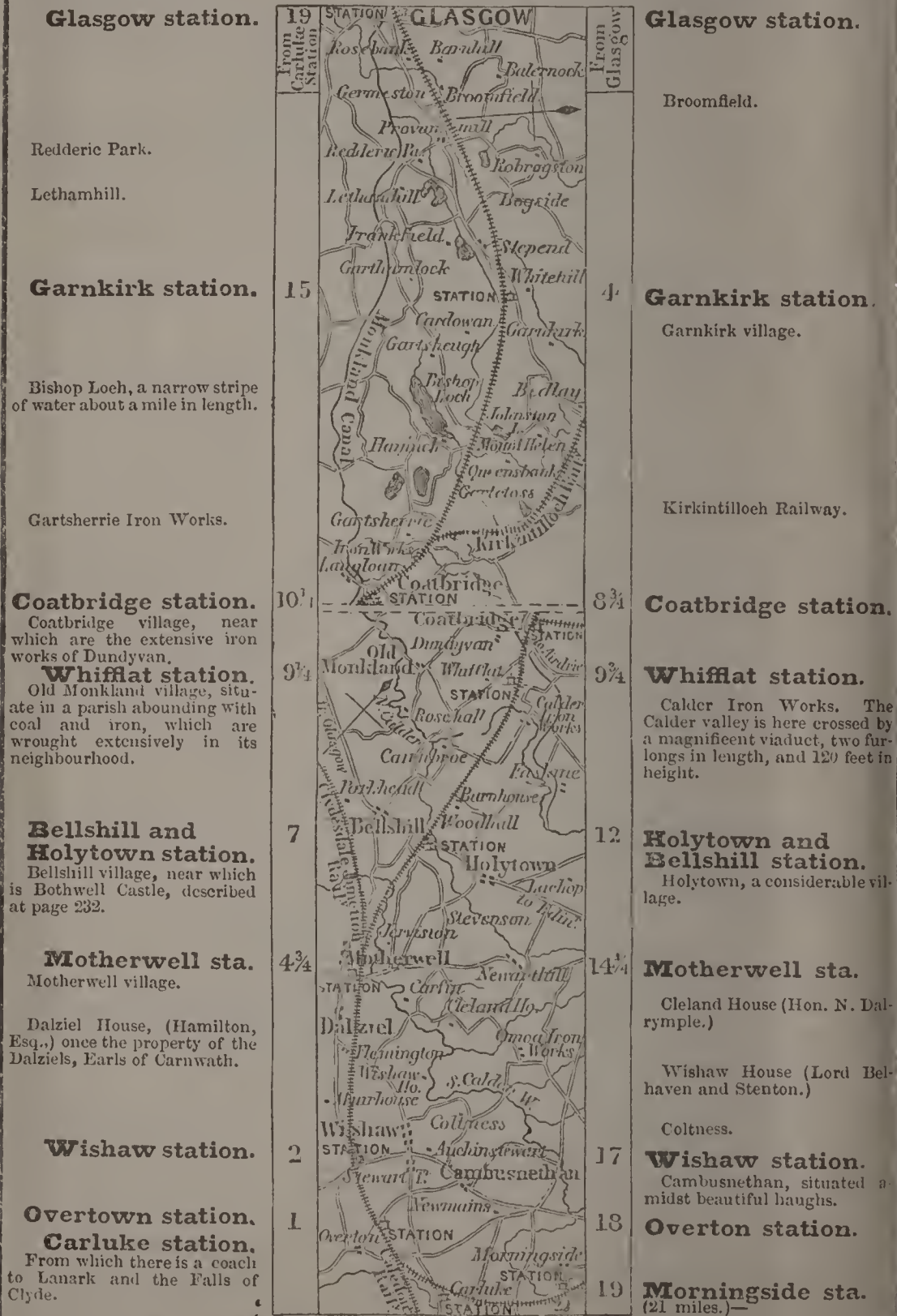
GLASGOW.—COATBRIDGE.—CARLUKE.—MORNINGSIDE.—21 MILES.

Now amalgamated with the Caledonian Railway.

ON RIGHT FROM GLASGOW.

GLASGOW TO MORNINGSIDE.

ON LEFT FROM GLASGOW.



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